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Washington, Wednesday, February 28, 1951

## TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

### EXECUTIVE ORDER 10217

AMENDING PARAGRAPH 1 (c) OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10157<sup>1</sup> OF AUGUST 28, 1950, ENABLING CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ACQUIRE A COMPETITIVE STATUS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Civil Service Act (22 Stat. 404) and by section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, it is ordered that paragraph 1 (c) of Executive Order No. 10157 of August 28, 1950, entitled "Enabling Certain Employees of the Federal Government To Acquire a Competitive Status," be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"The acquisition of competitive status by the employee must be recommended to the Civil Service Commission by the head of the agency in which he is employed within six months of the date of this order: *Provided*, that in the case of an employee who has left or, before the expiration of such six months' period, leaves his civilian position for the purpose of entering the armed forces of the United States, such recommendation must be made within six months of the date of honorable termination of the military service of the employee."

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
February 26, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2793; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
12:06 p. m.]

## TITLE 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

### Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

#### PART 2—APPOINTMENT THROUGH THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM

##### INDEFINITE APPOINTMENT

Effective December 1, 1950, paragraph (a) of § 2.115 is amended to read as set out below.

§ 2.115 *Indefinite appointment*—(a) *In general.* On and after December 1,

<sup>1</sup> 15 F. R. 5334.

1950, all new appointments shall be indefinite appointments except those of postmasters in all classes of post offices and, in unusual circumstances, appointments to positions for which the Commission determines that probational appointments are in the interest of the service: *Provided*, That agencies may give probational appointments after that date to eligibles who were regularly selected from certificates issued prior to December 1, 1950, for probational appointment. Such indefinite appointments shall be made from the Commission's registers of eligibles unless there are insufficient available eligibles. The Commission may restrict certification for indefinite appointment to eligibles that are immediately available because of residence or other conditions. The first year of service under an indefinite appointment shall be a trial period similar to the probationary period established by § 2.113.

Persons given such appointments do not thereby acquire a permanent civil service status. The appointment of any person serving under a temporary appointment pending establishment of a register, a war service appointment, a temporary indefinite appointment as a substitute in the post office service, or an emergency-indefinite appointment on December 1, 1950, is hereby converted to an indefinite appointment under this section: *Provided*, That the appointment of any person serving under a war service indefinite appointment in the postal field service shall not be so converted. Service in the same agency immediately preceding such conversion shall be counted toward completion of the required 1-year trial period.

(R. S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 631, 633. E. O. 9830, Feb. 24, 1947, 12 F. R. 1259; 3 CFR, 1947 Supp.)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] L. A. MOYER,  
Executive Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2699; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:52 a. m.]

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## PART 8—PROMOTION, DEMOTION, AND RE-ASSIGNMENT AND MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES BETWEEN AGENCIES WITH REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

## REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Effective March 1, 1951, §§ 8.114 and 8.115 are amended to read as follows:

**§ 8.114 Granting of reemployment rights in the interest of the defense program.** (a) Any permanent employee of a nondefense agency in the executive branch shall be granted reemployment rights upon indefinite appointment by a defense agency under § 8.115 (a): *Provided*, That the Commission may refuse to authorize reemployment rights whenever it determines, upon appeal by the nondefense agency, that such employee is engaged in an activity essential to the public welfare and that the loss of his services would jeopardize such activity. Whenever the defense agency in which he is employed determines that the employment in another defense agency of one of its permanent employees will be in the interest of the defense program it shall agree to his indefinite appointment in the other agency with reemployment rights: *Provided*, That if the agency in which he is employed fails to agree to such indefinite appointment with reemployment rights, the agency desiring his services may appeal to the Commission and final decision as to whether the employee shall be granted reemployment rights

shall then be made by the Commission.

(b) A permanent employee who has been granted reemployment rights for indefinite appointment in his present agency shall be eligible for further indefinite appointment with retention of reemployment rights in the original agency. A permanent employee who has received a notice of involuntary separation because of reduction in force or otherwise, or who has already submitted a resignation, shall not be granted reemployment rights upon indefinite appointment by a defense agency. The granting of reemployment rights shall be subject to standards issued by the Commission.

(c) Any employee granted reemployment rights who is subsequently involuntarily separated, without cause such as would reflect on his suitability for reemployment, shall be reemployed, with the status of a permanent employee, within thirty days of his application, by the original agency in which he was granted reemployment rights in the occupational field and at the same grade or level and in the same geographical area as the position which he last held on a permanent basis: *Provided*, That if his reemployment would cause the separation or demotion of another employee he shall then be considered an employee for the purpose of applying Retention Preference Regulations to determine what if any position he is entitled to: *Provided further*, That upon reemployment in the Postal Service he shall be given the seniority he would have attained had he remained in the Postal Service. In order to be entitled to reemployment rights the employee must make application for reemployment within 40 days after his separation.

**§ 8.115 Appointment of employees with reemployment rights.** (a) The Commission hereby delegates authority to agencies to give indefinite appointments to employees with reemployment rights provided the standards of the Commission are met and the promotion restrictions of § 8.109 are observed.

(b) The Commission may disapprove any such indefinite appointment or suspend or withdraw this authority whenever, after post-audit, it finds that the regulations in this section have not been followed.

(c) Persons appointed under this section shall not be required to serve a trial period. However, the appointments of such persons who have not completed the probationary period shall be subject to completion of such period.

(d) Persons serving under such appointments are eligible for within-grade salary steps in the same manner as provided in § 2.115 (c) of this chapter.

(R. S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 631, 633)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] L. A. MOYER,  
Executive Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2723; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

## TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

## Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

## PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

## RECAPITULATION OF REGULATIONS

Because of the number of outstanding amendments to Part 2 since it was last recapitulated in the FEDERAL REGISTER (May 6, 1949, at page 2280) there follows a recapitulation of Part 2 as revised to and including the Commission's action of December 20, 1950.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,  
Secretary.

**Basis and purpose.** These rules are issued pursuant to Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947, ratified by the United States on June 18, 1948, and Title III of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. In order to effectuate the purposes of that Act and in particular to make available a rapid, efficient, nationwide, and worldwide wire and radio communication service the rules provide for allocations and terms of assignment and use of frequencies and call letters, and distress, disaster, and emergency radio communication common to all radio stations.

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## APPENDIX A

Appendix A—Laws, treaties, agreements and arrangements relating to radio.

**AUTHORITY:** §§ 2.1 to 2.407 issued under sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interpret or apply sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303.

## SUBPART A—DEFINITIONS

**§ 2.1 Definitions.** The following definitions are issued:



**Aeronautical Advisory Station (FAA).** An aeronautical station used for advisory communications with private aircraft stations.

**Aeronautical fixed service.** A fixed service intended for the transmission of information relating to air navigation, preparation for, and safety of flight.

**Aeronautical fixed station (FXA).** A station in the aeronautical fixed service.

**Aeronautical marker beacon station (RLA).** A radionavigation land station in the aeronautical radionavigation service which provides a signal to designate a small area above the station.

**Aeronautical mobile service.** A mobile service between aircraft stations and aeronautical stations, or between aircraft stations.

**Aeronautical radionavigation service.** A radionavigation service intended for the benefit of aircraft.

**Aeronautical station (FA).** A land station in the aeronautical mobile service, carrying on a service with aircraft stations. In certain instances an aeronautical station may be placed on board a ship.

**Aeronautical utility land station (FLU).** A land station located at airdrome control towers and used for control of ground vehicles and aircraft on the ground at airdromes.

**Aeronautical utility mobile station (MOU).** A mobile station used for communication, at airdromes, with the aeronautical utility land station, ground vehicles, and aircraft on the ground.

**Aircraft carrier station (MAA).** An aircraft station aboard an aircraft engaged in, or essential to, transportation of passengers or cargo for hire.

**Aircraft station (MA).** A mobile station installed on board any type of aircraft and continuously subject to human control.

**Airdrome control station (FAC).** An aeronautical station providing communication between an airdrome control tower and aircraft.

**Altimeter station (ROA).** A radio navigation mobile station, in the aeronautical radionavigation service, the emissions of which are intended to determine the altitude of the aircraft, aboard which the altimeter station is located, above the earth's surface.

**Amateur service.** A service of self training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried on by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

**Amateur station (AR).** A station in the amateur service.

**Authorized frequency.** The frequency assigned to a station by the Commission and specified in the instrument of authorization.

**Authorized power.** The power assigned to a radio station by the Commission and specified in the instrument of authorization. The authorized power does not necessarily correspond to the power used by the Commission for purposes of its Master Frequency Record (MFR) and notification to the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union.

**Aviation services.** Aviation services are primarily for the safe, expeditious

and economical operation of aircraft. They include the aeronautical fixed service, aeronautical mobile service, aeronautical radionavigation service, and secondarily, the handling of public correspondence to and from aircraft.

**Base station (FB).** A land station in the land mobile service carrying on a service with land mobile stations.

**Broadcasting service.** A radiocommunication service of transmissions to be received directly by the general public.

This service may include transmissions of sounds or transmissions by television, facsimile or other means.

**Broadcasting station (BC).** A station in the broadcasting service.

**Carrier.** In a frequency stabilized system, the sinusoidal component of a modulated wave whose frequency is independent of the modulating wave; or

The output of a transmitter when the modulating wave is made zero; or

A wave generated at a point in the transmitting system and subsequently modulated by the signal; or

A wave generated locally at the receiving terminal which when combined with the side bands in a suitable detector produces the modulating wave.

**Carrier frequency.** The frequency of the carrier.

**Citizens radio service.** A radiocommunication service of fixed, land, or mobile stations, or combinations thereof, intended for use by citizens of the United States for private or personal radiocommunication (including radio signaling, control of objects by radio, and other purposes).

**Civil Air Patrol Land Station (FLV).** A land station used exclusively for communications of the Civil Air Patrol.

**Civil Air Patrol Mobile Station (MOV).** A mobile station used exclusively for communications of the Civil Air Patrol.

**Coast station (FC).** A land station in the maritime mobile service carrying on a service with ship stations.

**Common carrier fixed station (FXC).** A fixed station open to public correspondence.

**Contract developmental station (EXG).** An Experimental Station operated by a manufacturer of radiocommunication equipment for the sole and express purpose of developing equipment or a technique to be employed by stations belonging to and operated by the United States.

**Developmental fixed station (FXJ).** A fixed station operated for the express purpose of developing equipment or a technique solely for use only in that portion of the non-government fixed service which has been specifically allocated the authorized frequency of the developmental fixed station.

**Developmental land station (FLA).** A land station operated for the express purpose of developing equipment or a technique solely for use only in that portion of the non-government mobile service which has been specifically allocated the authorized frequency of the developmental land station.

**Developmental mobile station (MOA).** A mobile station operated for the express purpose of developing equipment or a technique solely for use only in that portion of the non-government mobile

service which has been specifically allocated the authorized frequency of the developmental mobile station.

**Distance measuring equipment.** A radionavigation aid in the aeronautical radionavigation service that determines the distance of an interrogator from a transponder by measuring the time of transmission to and from the transponder.

**Domestic fixed service.** A fixed service intended for the transmission of information between points, all of which lie within the 48 states and the District of Columbia, except for the domestic haul of international traffic.

**Domestic fixed public service.** A fixed service, the stations of which are open to public correspondence, for radiocommunication between points all of which lie within: (a) the 48 states and the District of Columbia, or (b) within a single territory or possession of the United States.

**Domestic public radiocommunication services.** The land mobile and domestic fixed public services the stations of which are open to public correspondence.

**Experimental station (EX).** A station utilizing Hertzian waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique. This definition does not include amateur stations.

**Export developmental station (EXE).** An experimental station operated by a manufacturer of radiocommunication equipment for the sole and express purpose of developing equipment or a technique to be employed by stations under the jurisdiction of a foreign government.

**Facsimile.** A system of telecommunication for the transmission of fixed images with a view to their reception in a permanent form.

**Facsimile broadcasting station (BCM).** A broadcasting station utilizing facsimile primarily.

**Fixed public control service.** A fixed service carried on for the purpose of transmitting intelligence between transmitting or receiving stations in the Public Radiocommunication Services and the message centers or control points associated therewith.

**Fixed service.** A service of radiocommunication between specified fixed points.

**Fixed station (FX).** A station in the fixed service.

**Flight test station (FAT).** An aeronautical station used for the transmission of essential communication in connection with the testing of aircraft or major components of aircraft.

**Flying school station (FAS).** An aeronautical station used for radiocommunication pertaining to instructions to students or pilots while actually operating aircraft.

**FM broadcast STL station (FXF).** A fixed station utilizing telephony to transmit from a studio of an FM broadcasting station to the transmitter of that broadcasting station, programs to be broadcast by that station.

**FM broadcasting station (BCF).** A broadcasting station utilizing telephony by means of frequency modulation.

**Glide path station (RLG).** (This term will be defined at a later date.)



**Harmful interference.** Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of a safety service or obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with the regulations in this part.

**Hertzian waves.** Electromagnetic waves of frequencies between 10 kc and 3,000,000 Mc.

**Industrial radio services.** Any service of radiocommunication essential to, operated by, and for the sole use of, those enterprises which for purposes of safety or other necessity require radiocommunication in order to function efficiently, the radio transmitting facilities of which are defined as fixed, land, or mobile stations.

**Industrial, scientific, and medical equipment.** Devices which use Hertzian waves for industrial, scientific, medical, or any other purposes including the transfer of energy by radio and which are neither used nor intended to be used for radiocommunication.

**Instrument landing system.** A system of radionavigation, intended to facilitate aircraft in landing, which provides lateral and vertical guidance, including indications of distance from the optimum point of landing.

**Interim FM relay station (FXM).** A fixed station used for the transmission of FM broadcasting programs from one FM broadcasting station to other FM broadcasting stations to provide simultaneous network FM broadcasting and operated only by FM broadcast licensees.

**International broadcasting station (BCI).** A broadcasting station employing frequencies allocated to the broadcasting service between 5950 kc and 26100 kc, whose transmissions are intended to be received directly by the general public in foreign countries.

**International control station (FXI).** A fixed station in the fixed public control service associated directly with the international fixed public radiocommunication service.

**International fixed public radiocommunication service.** A fixed service, the stations of which are open to public correspondence and which is intended to provide radiocommunication between the United States and its territories and foreign or overseas points.

**Kc (kilocycle).** A kilocycle (kc) means one kilocycle per second and is equal to one thousand cycles per second.

**Land mobile service.** A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations.

**Land mobile station (ML).** A mobile station in the land mobile service capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.

**Land station (FL).** A station in the mobile service not intended for operation while in motion.

**Land transportation radio services.** Any service of radio communication operated by, and for the sole use of, certain land transportation carriers, the radio transmitting facilities of which are defined as fixed, land, or mobile stations.

**Localizer station (RLL).** A radionavigation land station in the aeronautical radionavigation service which provides signals for the lateral guidance of air-

craft with respect to a runway center line.

**Loran station (RLN).** A long distance radionavigation land station transmitting synchronized pulses. Hyperbolic lines of position are determined by the measurement of the difference in the time of arrival of these pulses.

**Marine radio beacon station (RLM).** A radionavigation land station, the emissions of which are intended to enable a ship station to determine its bearing or its direction in relation to the marine radio beacon station.

**Maritime mobile service.** A mobile service between ship stations and coast stations, or between ship stations.

**Maritime radionavigation service.** A radionavigation service intended for the benefit of ships.

**Mc (megacycle).** A megacycle (Mc) means one thousand kilocycles.

**Meteorological aids service.** A service of emissions of special radio signals intended solely for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration.

**Meteorological radar station (WXD).** A station in the meteorological aids service, employing radar, not intended for operation while in motion.

**Mobile, except television pickup, station (MOZ).** Any mobile station other than a television pickup station.

**Mobile service.** A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

**Mobile station (MO).** A station in a mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

**Modulation.** The process of producing a wave some characteristic of which varies as a function of the instantaneous value of another wave, called the modulating wave.

**Omni directional range station (RLO).** A radionavigation land station in the aeronautical radionavigation service providing direct indication of the bearing (omni bearing) of that station from an aircraft.

**Operational fixed station (FXO).** A fixed station, not open to public correspondence, operated by and for the sole use of those agencies operating their own radiocommunication facilities in the Public Safety, Industrial, Land Transportation, Marine, or Aviation Service.

**Primary standard of frequency.** The primary standard of frequency for radio frequency measurements shall be the national standard of frequency maintained by the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The operating frequency of all radio stations will be determined by comparison with this standard or the standard signals of station WWV of the National Bureau of Standards.

**Private aircraft station (MAP).** An aircraft station on board an aircraft not operated as an air carrier.

**Public correspondence.** Any telecommunication which the offices and stations, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, must accept for transmission.

**Public radiocommunication services.** The land mobile and fixed services the stations of which are open to public correspondence.

**Public safety radio service.** Any service of radiocommunication essential to either the discharge of non-federal governmental functions relating to public safety responsibilities or the alleviation of an emergency endangering life or property, the radio transmitting facilities of which are defined as fixed, land, or mobile stations.

**Racon.** A radionavigation system transmitting, automatically or in response to a predetermined received signal, a pulsed radio signal with specific characteristics.

**Racon station (RLC).** A radionavigation land station which employs a racon.

**Radar.** Radiolocation system where transmission and reception are carried out at the same location, and which utilizes the reflecting or retransmitting properties of objects in order to determine their positions.

**Radio.** A general term applied to the use of Hertzian waves.

**Radiobeacon station.** A radionavigation station the emissions of which are intended to enable a mobile station to determine its bearing or its direction in relation to the radiobeacon station.

**Radiocommunication.** Any telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves.

**Radio direction finding.** Radiolocation in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emissions.

**Radio direction finding station (RG).** A radiolocation station intended to determine only the direction of other stations by means of transmissions from the latter.

**Radiolocation.** Determination of a position or of a direction by means of the constant velocity or rectilinear propagation properties of Hertzian waves.

**Radiolocation service.** A service involving the use of radiolocation.

**Radiolocation station.** A station in the radiolocation service.

**Radionavigation.** Radiolocation intended solely for the determination of position or direction or for obstruction warning, in navigation.

**Radionavigation land station (RL).** A station in the radionavigation service not intended for operation while in motion.

**Radionavigation mobile station (RO).** A station in the radionavigation service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

**Radionavigation service.** A radiolocation service involving the use of radionavigation.

**Radionavigation station.** A station in the radionavigation service.

**Radio range station (RLR).** A radionavigation land station in the aeronautical radionavigation service providing radial equisignal zones.

**Radiosonde.** An automatic radio transmitter in the meteorological aids service usually carried on an aircraft, free balloon, kite or parachute, which transmits meteorological data.

**Radiosonde station (WXR).** A station in the meteorological aids service employing a radiosonde.

**Remote pickup broadcast base station (FBR).** A base station, licensed for the transmission of program material from



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remote points of origination to a broadcasting station for simultaneous or delayed broadcasting and for the transmission of orders pertaining to such programs.

**Remote pickup broadcast mobile station (MLR).** A land mobile station, licensed for the transmission of program material from remote points of origination to a broadcasting station for simultaneous or delayed broadcasting and for the transmission of orders pertaining to such programs.

**Ship station (MS).** A mobile station in the maritime mobile service located on board a vessel which is not permanently moored.

**Standard frequency service.** A radio-communication service for the transmission of standard and specified frequencies of known high accuracy, intended for general reception.

**Standard frequency station (SS).** A station in the standard frequency service.

**Surveillance radar station (RLS).** A radionavigation land station in the aeronautical radionavigation service employing radar to display the presence of aircraft within its range.

**Telecommunication.** Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.

**Telegraphy.** A system of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code.

**Telemetering.** Automatic radiocommunication, in a fixed or mobile service intended to indicate or record a measurable variable quantity at a distance.

**Telemetering fixed station (FXE).** A fixed station, the emissions of which are used for telemetering.

**Telemetering land station (FLE).** A land station, the emissions of which are used for telemetering.

**Telemetering mobile station (MOE).** A mobile station, the emissions of which are used for telemetering.

**Telephony.** A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech, or in some cases, other sounds.

**Television.** A system of telecommunication for transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.

**Television broadcasting station (BCT).** A broadcasting station utilizing both television and telephony to provide combination and simultaneous visual and aural programs intended to be received directly by the general public.

**Television inter-city relay station (FXN).** A fixed station used for inter-city transmission of television program material and related communications for use by television broadcast stations.

**Television pickup station (MLT).** A land mobile station used for the transmission of television program material and related communications from the scenes of events occurring at points removed from television broadcast station studios to television broadcast stations.

**Television STL station (studio-transmitter link) (FXT).** A fixed station used for the transmission of television program material and related communications from a studio to the transmitter of a television broadcast station.

## SUBPART B—ALLOCATION ASSIGNMENT AND USE OF RADIO FREQUENCIES

§ 2.101 *Station symbols.* The following symbols shall be used to designate the several classes of stations:

Symbol	Class of station
AR-----	Amateur station.
BC-----	Broadcasting station.
BCF-----	FM broadcasting station.
BCI-----	International broadcasting station.
BCM-----	Facsimile broadcasting station.
BCT-----	Television broadcasting station.
EX-----	Experimental station.
EXE-----	Export developmental station.
EXG-----	Contract developmental station.
FA-----	Aeronautical station.
FAA-----	Aeronautical advisory station.
FAC-----	Airdrome control station.
FAS-----	Flying school station.
FAT-----	Flight test station.
FB-----	Base station.
FBR-----	Remote pickup broadcast base station.
FC-----	Coast station.
FL-----	Land station.
FLA-----	Developmental land station.
FLE-----	Telemetering land station.
FLU-----	Aeronautical utility land station.
FLV-----	Civil air patrol land station.
FX-----	Fixed station.
FXA-----	Aeronautical fixed station.
FXC-----	Common carrier fixed station.
FXE-----	Telemetering fixed station.
FXF-----	FM broadcast STL station.
FXI-----	International control station.
FXJ-----	Developmental fixed station.
FXM-----	Interim FM relay station.
FXN-----	Television Inter-City relay station.

Symbol	Class of station
FXO-----	Operational fixed station.
FXT-----	Television STL station.
MA-----	Aircraft station.
MAA-----	Air carrier aircraft station.
MAP-----	Private aircraft station.
ML-----	Land mobile station.
MLR-----	Remote pickup broadcast mobile station.
MLT-----	Television pickup station.
MO-----	Mobile station.
MOA-----	Developmental mobile station.
MOE-----	Telemetering mobile station.
MOU-----	Aeronautical utility mobile station.
MOV-----	Civil air patrol mobile station.
MOZ-----	Mobile (except television pickup) station.
MS-----	Ship station.
RG-----	Radio direction-finding station.
RL-----	Radionavigation land station.
RLA-----	Aeronautical marker beacon station.
RLC-----	Racon station.
RLG-----	Glide Path (slope) station.
RLL-----	Localizer station.
RLM-----	Marine radio beacon station.
RLN-----	Loran station.
RLO-----	Omnidirectional range station.
RLR-----	Radio range station.
RLS-----	Surveillance radar station.
RO-----	Radionavigation mobile station.
ROA-----	Altimeter station.
SS-----	Standard frequency station.
WXD-----	Meteorological radar station.
WXR-----	Radiosonde station.

§ 2.102 *Nomenclature of frequencies.* Frequencies shall be expressed in kilocycles per second (kc) at and below 30,000 kilocycles per second and in megacycles per second (Mc) above this frequency.

Frequency subdivision	Frequency range
VLF (very low frequency)-----	Below 30 kc.
LF (low frequency)-----	30 to 300 kc.
MF (medium frequency)-----	300 to 3,000 kc.
HF (high frequency)-----	3,000 to 30,000 kc.
VHF (very high frequency)-----	30,000 kc. to 300 Mc.
UHF (ultra high frequency)-----	300 Mc. to 3,000 Mc.
SHF (super high frequency)-----	3,000 Mc. to 30,000 Mc.
EHF (extremely high frequency)-----	30,000 Mc. to 300,000 Mc.

§ 2.103 *Assignment of frequencies.* (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section the assignment of frequencies and bands of frequencies to all stations and classes of stations and the licensing and authorizing of the use of all such frequencies between 10 kc. and 30,000 Mc., and the actual use of such frequencies for radiocommunication or for any other purpose, including the transfer of energy by radio, shall be in accordance with the table of frequency allocations herein, except that in individual cases the Commission may, without rule-making proceedings, authorize, on a temporary basis only, the use of a frequency or frequencies not in accordance with the table below for projects of short duration or emergencies where the Commission finds that important or exceptional circumstances require such utilization: *Provided*, That no such authorization will be granted where harmful interference would be caused thereby to any service operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations: *And provided further*, That such authorizations are not intended to develop a service to be operated on frequencies other than those allocated such service in the table of frequency allocations.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> From time to time when the Commission moves a service from one band to another

(b) Experimental stations, for the development of techniques or equipment to be employed by services or classes of stations set forth in columns 8 and 9 of the table of frequency allocations below, may be authorized to use frequencies allocated to those services or classes of stations: *Provided*, That no harmful interference will be caused to the services or stations to which these frequencies are regularly assigned.

(c) The use of frequencies allocated exclusively to Government stations in columns 5 and 6 of § 2.104 (a) may be authorized to non-Government stations in those instances where the Commission finds, after consultation with the appropriate Government agency or agencies, that such assignment is necessary for intercommunication with Government stations or where such use by non-Government stations is required for coordination with Government activities.

§ 2.104 *Frequency allocations.* (a) *Table of frequency allocations.* The following is the table of frequency allocations:

it provides that existing stations may continue on the old band for a certain length of time, usually in order to provide for the amortization of equipment. Nothing in this section shall be construed as inconsistent with such authorizations.



World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Kc	Service	Band Kc	Service	Band Kc	Allocation	Band Kc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Kc	Nature (OF SERVICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				1750-1800		1750-1800	a. Fixed. <sup>1</sup> b. Mobile. <sup>1</sup> c. Radiolocation. <sup>2</sup>			
				1800-2000		1800-2000	a. Amateur. <sup>3</sup> b. Radionavigation. <sup>4</sup>	Loran.		LORAN.
				2000-2006		2000-2006	Maritime Mobile. <sup>5</sup>	a. Coast. b. Ship.	2003	MARITIME MOBILE. <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This allocation shall terminate not later than the date when the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations becomes effective as provided by Article 47 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. Pending further action by the Commission, this band is not available for the fixed or mobile services. As soon as necessary rules and regulations are provided by rule making proceedings, frequencies in this band will be made available for a disaster communications service comprised of amateurs and other nongovernment and government groups operating fixed, land and mobile stations, and consisting of a single integrated service for the handling of emergency communications in times of disaster.

<sup>2</sup> On the condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the Disaster Communications Service in this band, this band is temporarily allocated to the radiolocation service until not later than August 17, 1951, subject to possible temporary continuance beyond that time for such additional period or periods as the Commission may find necessary: *Provided, however*, That this temporary allocation, or any temporary continuation thereof, shall be subject to the use-in derogation provisions of Article 7 of the Cairo General Radio Regulations and Chapter III of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations; *And provided further*, That this temporary allocation, or any temporary continuation thereof, shall automatically terminate, without the necessity of any further action by the Commission, not later than the date on which that part of the Table of Frequency Allocations of the Inter-American Radio Agreement (Washington, 1949) covering the band 1750-1800 kc. becomes effective, or the date on which that part of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations covering all of the bands below 27,500 kc. becomes effective (as provided by Article 47 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations), whichever date is earlier: *And provided still further*, That this temporary allocation, or any temporary continuation thereof, shall be subject to earlier cancellation or modification by the Commission, without the necessity of a hearing, if during any period when such allocation is in effect the Commission shall, in the course of any action by the United States Government directed toward bringing into force any part of the Inter-American Radio Agreement (Washington, 1949) or toward making effective all or any portion of that part of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations covering the bands below 27,500 kc. or in the course of proceedings undertaken by the Commission to determine whether a radiolocation service should be provided on a permanent basis, or in the course of activating the Disaster Communications Service or any other fixed or mobile service in this band, reach conclusions which, in the opinion of the Commission, require such cancellation or modification. This temporary allocation, or any temporary continuation thereof, is strictly limited to a radiolocation service for the location of petroleum deposits in the Gulf of Mexico. Stations in this service shall be located within 150 miles of the shoreline of the Gulf of Mexico.

<sup>3</sup> The amateur service may use in any area whichever bands, 1800-1825 and 1875-1900 kc., or 1900-1925 and 1975-2000 kc., are not required for Loran in that area, in accordance with the following conditions: (a) The use of these frequencies by the amateur service shall not be a bar to expansion of the radionavigation (Loran) service. (b) The amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to the radionavigation (Loran) service. (c) Only classes A1 and A3 emission shall be employed. (d) Amateur operation shall be limited to:

Area	Band (kc.)	Day power	Night power
Mississippi River to East Coast U. S. (except Florida and States bordering Gulf of Mexico).	1800-1825 1875-1900	500 watts....	200 watts.
Mississippi River to West Coast U. S. (except States bordering Gulf of Mexico).	1900-1925 1975-2000	500 watts*....	200 watts.*
Florida and States bordering Gulf of Mexico.	1800-1825 1875-1900	200 watts....	No operation.
Hawaiian Islands.....	1900-1925 1975-2000	500 watts....	200 watts.
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.....	1900-1925 1975-2000	500 watts....	50 watts.

\*Except in State of Washington where daytime power limited to 200 watts and night time power to 50 watts.

The provisions of this footnote shall be considered as temporary in the sense that they shall remain subject to cancellation or to revision, in whole or in part, by order of the Commission whenever the Commission shall deem such cancellation or revision to be necessary or desirable in the light of the priority within this band of the Loran system of radionavigation.

<sup>4</sup> In any particular area the Loran system of radionavigation operates either on 1850 or 1950 kc. the band occupied being 1800-1900 or 1900-2000 kc.

<sup>5</sup> This allocation is temporary in the sense that it shall be subject to cancellation or modification by the Commission without the necessity of a hearing, if in the discretion of the Commission such action is necessary or desirable in connection with the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations.

<sup>6</sup> The frequency 2003 kc. is designated for use in the Maritime Mobile Service in the Great Lakes area only.

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature (OF SERVICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.99-25.01 (170)	Standard frequency.			24.99-25.01 (US17)	G.					
25.01-25.60	a. Fixed. b. Mobile except aeronautical mobile.			25.01-25.33	NG.	25.01-25.33 (NG1, 22)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	25.02 25.04 25.06 25.08 25.10 25.12 25.14 25.16 25.18 25.20 25.22 25.24 25.26 25.28 25.30 25.32	INDUSTRIAL. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
25.6-26.1	Broadcasting.			25.33-25.85 (US17)	G.					
				25.85-26.48	NG.	25.85-26.10 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	International broadcasting.		
26.1-27.5 (172)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile except aeronautical mobile.					26.10-26.48 (NG1, 22)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	26.11 26.13 26.15 26.17 26.19 26.21 26.23 26.25	Remote pickup broadcast base; remote pickup broadcast mobile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

(170) The standard frequency is 25 Mc.

(172) In Region 2, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the territory under mandate of Southwest Africa, the amateur service will operate within the band 26.96-27.23 Mc.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services oper-

ating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG22 Fixed stations in services in column 11, allocated frequencies in this band, may use the frequencies in column 10 allocated to such services on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.



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World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature (OF SERVICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.1-27.5 (172) (Con.)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile except aeronautical mobile. (Con.)			25.85-26.48 (Con.)	NG. (Con.)	26.10-26.48 (NG1, 22) (Con.)	Land mobile. (Con.)	a. Base. b. Land mobile. (Con.)	26.27	Remote pickup broadcast base; remote pickup broadcast mobile.
									26.29	Do.
									26.31	Do.
									26.33	Do.
									26.35	Do.
									26.37	Do.
									26.39	Do.
									26.41	Do.
									26.43	Do.
									26.45	Do.
									26.47	Do.
(171)				26.48-26.95 (US17)	G.					
				26.95-27.54	NG.	26.95-26.96 (NG1)	Fixed.	Fixed.	26.955	INTERNATIONAL FIXED PUBLIC.
		27.5-28.0	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			26.96-27.23 (NG2)	Amateur. (US1)		27.12	Industrial, scientific, and medical equipment.
						27.23-27.28 (NG1, 2)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	a. Fixed. b. Land. c. Mobile.		
						27.28-27.54 (NG1, 22)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	27.29	INDUSTRIAL.
									27.31	Do.
									26.33	Do.
									27.35	Do.
									27.37	Do.
									27.39	Do.
27.5-28.0									27.41	Do.
									27.43	Do.
									27.45	Do.
									27.47	Do.
									27.49	Do.
									27.51	Do.
									27.53	Do.
				27.54-28.00 (US17)	G.					
				28.0-29.7	Amateur (US1)	28.0-29.7	Amateur.			
28.0-29.7	Amateur.									
29.7-28.0		29.7-44.0	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	29.70-29.89	NG.	29.70-29.80 (NG1, 22)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	29.71	INDUSTRIAL.
									29.73	Do.
									29.75	Do.
									29.77	Do.
									29.79	Do.
						29.80-29.89 (NG1)	Fixed.	Fixed.	29.81	AERONAUTICAL FIXED; INTERNATIONAL FIXED PUBLIC.
									29.82	Do.
									29.83	Do.
									29.84	Do.
									29.85	Do.
									29.86	Do.
									29.87	Do.
									29.88	Do.
				29.89-29.91 (US17)	G.					
				29.91-30.00	NG.	29.91-30.00 (NG1)	Fixed.	Fixed.	29.92	AERONAUTICAL FIXED; INTERNATIONAL FIXED PUBLIC.
									29.93	Do.
									29.94	Do.
									29.95	Do.
									29.96	Do.
									29.97	Do.
									29.98	Do.
									29.99	Do.
				30.00-30.56 (US17)	G.					
				30.56-32.00	NG.	30.56-32.00 (NG1, 22)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	30.58	INDUSTRIAL.
									30.62	Do.
									30.66	INDUSTRIAL; LAND TRANSPORTATION.
									30.70	Do.
									30.74	Do.
									30.78	Do.
									30.82	Do.

(171) The frequency 27.12 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific, and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of  $\pm 0.6$  percent of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific, and medical equipment.

(172) In Region 2, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the territory under mandate of Southwest Africa, the amateur service will operate within the band 26.96-27.23 Mc.

US1 Pulsed emissions prohibited.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG2 Emissions from industrial, scientific, and medical equipment using the frequency 27.12 Mc must be confined to the band 26.96-27.23 Mc.

NG22 Fixed stations in services in column 11, allocated frequencies in this band, may use the frequencies in column 10 allocated to such services on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.



World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allo- cation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Fre- quency Mc	Nature (OF SERVICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.7-88.0 (Con.)		29.7-44.0 (Con.)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile. (Con.)	30.56-32.00 (Con.)	NG. (Con.)	30.56-32.00 (NG1, 22) (Con.)	Land mobile. (Con.)	a. Base. b. Land mobile. (Con.)	30.86	LAND TRANSPORTA- TION; PUBLIC SAFETY.
									30.90 30.94 30.98 31.02 31.06 31.10 31.14	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
									31.18 31.22 31.26 31.30 31.34 31.38 31.42 31.46 31.50 31.54 31.58 31.62 31.66 31.70 31.74 31.78 31.82 31.86 31.90 31.94 31.98	PUBLIC SAFETY. Do.
				32-33 (US17)	G.	33-34 (NG1, 22)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	33.02	PUBLIC SAFETY.
				33-34	NG.				33.06 33.10	Do. Do.
									33.14 33.18 33.22 33.26 33.30 33.34 33.38	INDUSTRIAL. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
									33.42 33.46 33.50 33.54 33.58 33.62 33.66 33.70 33.74 33.78 33.82 33.86 33.90 33.94 33.98	PUBLIC SAFETY. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
				34-35 (US17)	G.	35-36	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	35.02	INDUSTRIAL.
				35-36	NG.				35.06	INDUSTRIAL; MARITIME MOBILE.
						35.04-35.20 (NG1, 22)	a. Maritime mobile. b. Land mobile.	c. Base. d. Land mobile.	35.10 35.14 35.18	Do. Do. Do.
									35.22 35.26 35.30 35.34 35.38 35.42 35.46 35.50 35.54 35.58 35.62 35.66	DOMESTIC PUBLIC. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
						35.2-36.0 (NG1, 22)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	35.70	LAND TRANSPORTA- TION.
									35.74 35.78 35.82 35.86 35.90 35.94 35.98	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations

engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio; (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG22 Fixed stations in services in column 11, allocated frequencies in this band, may use the frequencies in column 10 allocated to such services on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.



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[illegible]

(176) The frequency 40.68 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of  $\pm 0.05\%$  of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

US2 Emissions from industrial, scientific and medical equipment using the frequency 40.68 Mc must be confined to the band 40.66-40.70 Mc.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service not intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio; (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG22 Fixed stations in services in column 11, allocated frequencies in this band, may use the frequencies in column 10 allocated to such services on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.







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World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Alloca- tion	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Fre- quency Mc	Nature (OF SERVICES of station)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.7-88.0 (Con.)		44-50 (Con.)	a. Broadcasting. b. Fixed. c. Mobile. (Con.)	44-50 (Con.)	NG. (Con.)	44.0-50.0 (NG1, 22) (Con.)	Land mobile. (Con.)	a. Base. b. Land mobile. (Con.)	46.66	PUBLIC SAFETY.
									46.70	
									46.74	
									46.78	
									46.82	
									46.86	
									46.90	
									46.94	
									46.98	
									47.02	
									47.06	
									47.10	
									47.14	
									47.18	
									47.22	
									47.26	
									47.30	
									47.34	
									47.38	
									47.42	
									47.46	
									47.50	
									47.54	
									47.58	
									47.62	
									47.66	
									47.70	INDUSTRIAL.
									47.74	
									47.78	
									47.82	
									47.86	
									47.90	
									47.94	
									47.98	
									48.02	
									48.06	
									48.10	
									48.14	
									48.18	
									48.22	
									48.26	
									48.30	
									48.34	
									48.38	
									48.42	
									48.46	
									48.50	
									48.54	
									48.58	
									48.62	
									48.66	
									48.70	
									48.74	
									48.78	
									48.82	
									48.86	
									48.90	
									48.94	
									48.98	
									49.02	
									49.06	
									49.10	
									49.14	
									49.18	
									49.22	
									49.26	
									49.30	
									49.34	
									49.38	
									49.42	
									49.46	
									49.50	
									49.54	
									49.58	
									49.62	
									49.66	
									49.70	
									49.74	
									49.78	
									49.82	
									49.86	
									49.90	
									49.94	
									49.98	
		50-54	Amateur.	50-54	Amateur. (US1)	50-54	Amateur.			
		54-72	a. Broadcasting. b. Fixed. c. Mobile.	54-72	NG.	54-72 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Television broadcasting.	55.25	Video } Channel 2. Sound } Video } Channel 3. Sound } Video } Channel 4. Sound }
									59.75	
									61.25	
									65.75	
									67.25	
									71.75	

US1 Pulsed emissions prohibited.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or

proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio; (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG22 Fixed stations in services in column 11, allocated frequencies in this band, may use the frequencies in column 10 allocated to such services on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.



World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature (OF SERVICES of stations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.7-88.0 (Con.)		72-76	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	72-76	NG.	72.0-76.0 (NG1)	Fixed. (NG3) (NG5)	Operational fixed.	72.02	Operational fixed.
									72.06	Do.
									72.10	Do.
									72.14	Do.
									72.18	Do.
									72.22	Do.
									72.26	Do.
									72.30	Do.
									72.34	Do.
									72.38	Do.
									72.42	Do.
									72.46	Do.
									72.50	Do.
									72.54	Do.
									72.58	Do.
									72.62	Do.
									72.66	Do.
									72.70	Do.
									72.74	Do.
									72.78	Do.
									72.82	Do.
									72.86	Do.
									72.90	Do.
									72.94	Do.
									72.98	Do.
									73.02	Do.
									73.06	Do.
									73.10	Do.
									73.14	Do.
									73.18	Do.
									73.22	Do.
									73.26	Do.
									73.30	Do.
									73.34	Do.
									73.38	Do.
									73.42	Do.
									73.46	Do.
									73.50	Do.
									73.54	Do.
									73.58	Do.
									73.62	Do.
									73.66	Do.
									73.70	Do.
									73.74	Do.
									73.78	Do.
									73.82	Do.
									73.86	Do.
									73.90	Do.
									73.94	Do.
									73.98	Do.
									74.02	Do.
									74.06	Do.
									74.10	Do.
									74.14	Do.
									74.18	Do.
									74.22	Do.
									74.26	Do.
									74.30	Do.
									74.34	Do.
									74.38	Do.
									74.42	Do.
									74.46	Do.
									74.50	Do.
									74.54	Do.
									74.58	Do.
(184)									75.42	Operational fixed.
									75.46	Do.
									75.50	Do.
									75.54	Do.
									75.58	Do.
									75.62	Do.
									75.66	Do.
									75.70	Do.
									75.74	Do.
									75.78	Do.
(184)									75.82	Do.
									75.86	Do.
									75.90	Do.
									75.94	Do.
									75.98	Do.
									77.25	Video Channel 5.
									81.75	Sound Channel 5.
									83.25	Video Channel 6.
									87.75	Sound Channel 6.
		76-88	a. Broadcasting. b. Fixed. c. Mobile.	76-88	NG.	76-88 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Television broadcasting.		

(184) The frequency 75 Mc is designated for aeronautical marker beacons. In Region 1, the guardband is  $\pm 0.2$  Mc; in Regions 2 and 3,  $\pm 0.4$  Mc.

US4 The use of the frequency 75 Mc by aeronautical marker beacons is temporary and may be authorized until they are moved to a frequency band allocated for the aeronautical radionavigation service, or until they are no longer required. (See notes 216 and US12).

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio; (2) contract developmental stations; and (3) export developmental stations.

NG3 Operational fixed stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band in accordance with columns 10 and 11 of the table of frequency allocations, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the reception of television stations on channels 4 or 5. In any area in the continental United States, the Aviation service and Marine service may each be authorized to use four of the frequencies in the band 72-76 Mc listed in column 10 for operational fixed stations in these services.

NG5 Fixed stations in the Domestic Fixed Public service may be authorized to use any of the frequencies in the band 72-76 Mc indicated in column 10, on the conditions that (a) harmful interference will not be caused to the reception of television stations on channels 4 or 5, and (b) that harmful interference will not be caused to operational fixed stations.



## RULES AND REGULATIONS

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allo- cation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Fre- quency Mc	Nature OF SERVICES of stations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
88-100	Broadcasting.			88-108	NG.	88-108 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	FM broadcast- ing. (NG4)	88.1	FM channel 201.
									88.3	FM channel 202.
									88.5	FM channel 203.
									88.7	FM channel 204.
									88.9	FM channel 205.
									89.1	FM channel 206.
									89.3	FM channel 207.
									89.5	FM channel 208.
									89.7	FM channel 209.
									89.9	FM channel 210.
									90.1	FM channel 211.
									90.3	FM channel 212.
									90.5	FM channel 213.
									90.7	FM channel 214.
									90.9	FM channel 215.
									91.1	FM channel 216.
									91.3	FM channel 217.
									91.5	FM channel 218.
									91.7	FM channel 219.
									91.9	FM channel 220.
									92.1	FM channel 221.
									92.3	FM channel 222.
									92.5	FM channel 223.
									92.7	FM channel 224.
									92.9	FM channel 225.
									93.1	FM channel 226.
									93.3	FM channel 227.
									93.5	FM channel 228.
									93.7	FM channel 229.
									93.9	FM channel 230.
									94.1	FM channel 231.
									94.3	FM channel 232.
									94.5	FM channel 233.
									94.7	FM channel 234.
									94.9	FM channel 235.
									95.1	FM channel 236.
									95.3	FM channel 237.
									95.5	FM channel 238.
									95.7	FM channel 239.
									95.9	FM channel 240.
									96.1	FM channel 241.
									96.3	FM channel 242.
									96.5	FM channel 243.
									96.7	FM channel 244.
									96.9	FM channel 245.
									97.1	FM channel 246.
									97.3	FM channel 247.
									97.5	FM channel 248.
									97.7	FM channel 249.
									97.9	FM channel 250.
									98.1	FM channel 251.
									98.3	FM channel 252.
									98.5	FM channel 253.
									98.7	FM channel 254.
									98.9	FM channel 255.
									99.1	FM channel 256.
									99.3	FM channel 257.
									99.5	FM channel 258.
									99.7	FM channel 259.
									99.9	FM channel 260.
100-108	Broadcasting.	100-108	Broadcasting.						100.1	FM channel 261.
									100.3	FM channel 262.
									100.5	FM channel 263.
									100.7	FM channel 264.
									100.9	FM channel 265.
									101.1	FM channel 266.
									101.3	FM channel 267.
									101.5	FM channel 268.
									101.7	FM channel 269.
									101.9	FM channel 270.
									102.1	FM channel 271.
									102.3	FM channel 272.
									102.5	FM channel 273.
									102.7	FM channel 274.
									102.9	FM channel 275.
									103.1	FM channel 276.
									103.3	FM channel 277.
									103.5	FM channel 278.
									103.7	FM channel 279.
									103.9	FM channel 280.
									104.1	FM channel 281.
									104.3	FM channel 282.
									104.5	FM channel 283.
									104.7	FM channel 284.
									104.9	FM channel 285.
									105.1	FM channel 286.
									105.3	FM channel 287.
									105.5	FM channel 288.
									105.7	FM channel 289.
									105.9	FM channel 290.
									106.1	FM channel 291.
									106.3	FM channel 292.
									106.5	FM channel 293.
									106.7	FM channel 294.
									106.9	FM channel 295.
									107.1	FM channel 296.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or

proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG4 Facsimile broadcasting stations may be authorized in the band 88-108 Mc.



[illegible]

US5 The frequency assignment plan in effect for both government and nongovernment stations in the band 108-132 Mc is indicated in columns 10 and 11.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations

engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG4 Facsimile broadcasting stations may be authorized in the band 88-108 Mc.



## RULES AND REGULATIONS

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Alloca- tion	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Fre- quency Mc	Nature (OF SERVICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
108-118 (Con.)	Aeronautical radionaviga- tion. (Con.)			108-132 (US5) (Con.)	G, NG. (Con.)	108-118 (Con.)	Aeronautical radionaviga- tion. (Con.)	Radionavigation land. (Con.)	117.0	Omni directional range; radio
									117.1	Do.
									117.2	Do.
									117.3	Do.
									117.4	Do.
									117.5	Do.
									117.6	Do.
									117.7	Do.
									117.8	Do.
									117.9	Do.
(195)	Aeronautical mo- bile (R). (149) (256)			108-132 (US5)	G, NG	118-132 (US6)	Aeronautical mobile.	a. Aeronautical. b. Aircraft.	118.1	Airdrome control.
									118.2	Do.
									118.3	Do.
									118.4	Do.
									118.5	Do.
									118.6	Do.
									118.7	Do.
									118.8	Do.
									118.9	Do.
									119.0	Do.
									119.1	Do.
									119.2	Do.
									119.3	Do.
									119.4	Do.
									119.5	Do.
									119.6	Do.
									119.7	Do.
									119.8	Do.
									119.9	Do.
									120.0	Do.
									120.1	Do.
									120.2	Do.
									120.3	Do.
									120.4	Do.
									120.5	Do.
									120.6	Do.
									120.7	Do.
									120.8	Do.
									120.9	Do.
									121.0	Do.
									121.1	Do.
									121.2	Do.
									121.3	Do.
									121.5	AERONAUTICAL MO- BILE.
									121.7	Aeronautical utility land; Aero- nautical utility mobile.
									121.9	Do.
									122.1	Private aircraft.
									122.3	Do.
									122.5	Do.
									122.7	Do.
									122.8	Aeronautical Advisory Station.
									122.9	Private aircraft.
									123.1	Flight test; Flying school.
									123.3	Do.
									123.5	Do.
									123.7	AERONAUTICAL MO- BILE.
									123.9	Do.
									124.1	Do.
									124.3	Do.
									124.5	Do.
									124.7	Do.
									124.9	Do.
									125.1	Do.
									125.3	Do.
									125.5	Do.
									125.7	Do.
									125.9	Do.
									126.1	Do.
									126.3	Do.
									126.5	Do.
									126.7	Do.
									126.9	Do.
									127.1	Do.
									127.3	Do.
									127.5	Do.
									127.7	Do.
									127.9	Do.
									128.1	Do.
									128.3	Do.
									128.5	Do.
									128.7	Do.
									128.9	Do.
									129.1	Do.
									129.3	Do.
									129.5	Do.
									129.7	Do.
									129.9	Do.
									130.1	Do.

(149) For the explanation of the term "Aeronautical mobile (R)" see 256.

(195) The frequency 121.5 Mc is the aeronautical emergency frequency in this band.  
(256) Frequencies in any band allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service are reserved for communications between any aircraft and those aeronautical stations primarily concerned with the safety and regularity of flight along national or international civil air routes.

US5 The frequency assignment plan in effect for both governmental and nongovernmental stations in the band 108-132 Mc is indicated in columns 10 and 11.

US6 Public correspondence in the frequency bands allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service is not permitted.



World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Alloca- tion	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Fre- quency Mc	Nature (OF SERVICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
118-132 (Con.)	Aeronautical mo- bile (R). (149) (256) (Con.)			108-132 (US5) (Con.)	G, NG (Con.)	118-132 (US6) (Con.)	Aeronautical mobile. (Con.)	a. Aeronautical. b. Aircraft. (Con.)	130.3 130.5 130.7 130.9 131.1 131.3 131.5 131.7 131.9	AERONAUTICAL MO- BILE. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
132-144		132-144	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	132-144 (US17)	G.					
144-146	Amateur.			144-148	Amateur. (US1)	144-148	Amateur.			
146-235		146-148	Amateur.							
		148-174	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	148-152 (US17,21)	G.				148.14	Civil Air Patrol land. Civil Air Patrol mobile.
				152-162	NG.	152.00- 156.25 (NG1, 22)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	152.03 152.09 152.15 152.21	DOMESTIC PUBLIC. Do. Do. Do.
									152.27 152.33 152.39 152.45	LAND TRANSPORTA- TION. Do. Do. Do.
									152.51 152.57 152.63 152.69 152.75 152.81	DOMESTIC PUBLIC. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
									152.87 152.93 152.99 153.05 153.11 153.17 153.23 153.29 153.35 153.41 153.47 153.53 153.59 153.65 153.71	INDUSTRIAL. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6) Do. (NG6)
									153.77 153.83 153.89 153.95 154.01 154.07 154.13 154.19 154.25 154.31 154.37 154.43	PUBLIC SAFETY. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
									154.49 154.57	INDUSTRIAL. Do.
									154.65 154.71 154.77 154.83 154.89 154.95 155.01 155.07 155.13 155.19 155.25 155.31 155.37 155.43 155.49 155.55 155.61	PUBLIC SAFETY. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

(149) For the explanation of the term "Aeronautical mobile (R)" see (256).

(256) Frequencies in any band allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service are reserved for communications between any aircraft and those aeronautical stations primarily concerned with the safety and regularity of flight along national or international civil air routes.

US1 Pulsed emissions prohibited.

US5 The frequency assignment plan in effect for both governmental and nongovernmental stations in the band 108-132 Mc is indicated in columns 10 and 11.

US6 Public correspondence in the frequency bands allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service is not permitted.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

US21 The use of the frequency 148.14 Mc may be authorized to Civil Air Patrol land stations and Civil Air Patrol mobile stations on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to government stations in the band 148-152 Mc.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio; (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG6 The use of the frequencies in the block 152.57-153.35 Mc may be authorized, in any area, to Remote Pickup broadcast base and mobile stations on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the Industrial Radio services.

NG22 Fixed stations in services in column 11, allocated frequencies in this band, may use the frequencies in column 10 allocated to such services on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.



## RULES AND REGULATIONS

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature OF SERVICES (of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
146-235 (Con.)		148-174 (Con.)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile. (Con.)	152-162 (Con.)	NG. (Con.)	152.00- 156.25 (NG1,22) (Con.)	Land mobile. (Con.)	a. Base. b. Land mobile. (Con.)	155.67 155.73 155.79 155.85 155.91 155.97 156.03 156.09 156.15 156.21	PUBLIC SAFETY. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
				(US20)		156.25- 157.45 (NG1)	Maritime mo- bile.	a. Const. b. Ship.	156.3 156.4 156.5 156.6 156.7 156.8 156.9 157.0 157.1	MARITIME MOBILE.(NG7,8) Do. (NG7) Do. (NG7) Do. (NG7,9) Do. (NG7) Do. (NG10) Do. (NG7) Do. (NG7) Do. (NG7)
									157.2 157.3	GOVERNMENT. Do.
									157.4	MARITIME MOBILE. (NG7)
						157.45- 161.85 (NG1,22)	Land mobile.	a. Base. b. Land mobile.	157.53 157.59 157.65 157.71	LAND TRANSPORTA- TION. Do. Do. Do.
									157.77 157.83 157.89 157.95 158.01 158.07	DOMESTIC PUBLIC. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
									158.13 158.19 158.25 158.31 158.37 158.43	INDUSTRIAL. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
									158.49 158.55 158.61 158.67	DOMESTIC PUBLIC. Do. Do. Do. Do.
									158.73 158.79 158.85 158.91 158.97 159.03 159.09 159.15 159.21 159.27 159.33 159.39 159.45	PUBLIC SAFETY. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
									159.51 159.57 159.63 159.69 159.75 159.81 159.87 159.93 159.99 160.05 160.11 160.17 160.23 160.29 160.35	LAND TRANSPORTA- TION. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11) Do. (NG11)

(198) The frequency 156.80 Mc is designated for world-wide use for safety, calling and intership and harbor control communications in the maritime mobile service (simplex telephony). Any other use of this frequency should be avoided in areas where such other use is liable to cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile service. The interested administrations will ensure, by special arrangements where necessary, that an adequate guard-band is provided. In Region 2, its use for this purpose will be restricted to the frequency modulated type of transmission (F3) and it is strongly recommended that the same type of transmission be adopted for this purpose in Regions 1 and 3.

US20 In order to provide for inter-communication for safety purposes between government and non-government stations in the maritime mobile service, the frequencies 157.2 and 157.3 Mc are allocated exclusively in all areas, to government stations in the fixed and mobile services, and the frequencies 173.225, 173.275, 173.325, 173.375 Mc are allocated exclusively, in all areas, to non-government stations in the fixed and land mobile services.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG7 The use of the frequencies 156.27, 156.33, 156.39, 156.45, 156.51, 156.57, 156.63,

156.69, 156.75, 156.87, 156.93, 156.99, 157.05, 157.11, 157.41, 157.47, 161.85, 161.91 and 161.97 may be authorized to base and land mobile stations in the Public Safety Radio Services on the condition that no harmful interference will be caused to the maritime mobile service. Public Safety Service operations at points within 150 miles of coastal areas and navigable gulf, bays, rivers and lakes, may be authorized only after a factual finding indicates that, on an engineering basis, no harmful interference will be caused to the maritime mobile service.

NG8 The international intership service has priority on this frequency.

NG9 The international port operational service, on a simplex basis, has priority on this frequency.

NG10 The frequency 156.80 Mc has been designated for world-wide use for safety, calling and intership and harbor control communications in the maritime mobile service.

NG11 The use of the frequencies in the block 159.51-161.79 Mc may be authorized to base and land mobile stations in the Public Safety Radio Services, in any area, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations in the Railroad Radio Service.

NG22 Fixed stations in services in column 11, allocated frequencies in this band, may use the frequencies in column 10 allocated to such services on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.



World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc 1	Service 2	Band Mc 3	Service 4	Band Mc 5	Allocation 6	Band Mc 7	Service 8	Class of station 9	Frequen- cy Mc 10	Nature OF SERVICES (of stations) 11
140-235 (Con.)		148-174 (Con.)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile. (Con.)	152-162 (Con.)	NG. (Con.)	157.45- 161.85 (NG1, 22) (Con.)	Land mobile. (Con.)	a. Base. b. Land mobile. (Con.)	160.41 160.47 160.53 160.59 160.65 160.71 160.77 160.83 160.89 160.95 161.01 161.07 161.13 161.19 161.25 161.31 161.37 161.43 161.49 161.55 161.61 161.67 161.73 161.79	LAND TRANSPORTA- TION. (NG11) Do. (NG11)
				(US24)		161.85- 162.00 (NG1)	Maritime mo- bile.	Coast.	161.90 162.00	Coast. (NG7, 19) Do. (NG7)
				162-174 (US17) (US19) (US22) (US25)	G.				166.25 170.15  170.425 170.475 170.575 171.425 171.475 171.575 172.225 172.275 172.375	PUBLIC SAFETY; Remote pickup. Do.  PUBLIC SAFETY. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
				(US20)		173.2- 173.4 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Land mo- bile.	a. Base. b. Fixed. c. Land mobile.	173.225 173.275 173.325 173.375	INDUSTRIAL. Do. Do. Do.
		174-216	a. Broadcasting. b. Fixed. c. Mobile.	174-216	NG.	174-216 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Television broadcasting.	175.25 179.75 181.25 185.75 187.25 191.75 193.25 197.75 199.25 203.75 205.25 209.75 211.25 215.75	Video Channel 7. Sound Channel 8. Video Channel 9. Sound Channel 10. Video Channel 11. Sound Channel 12. Video Channel 13. Sound

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

US19 The government frequencies, 170.425, 170.475, 170.575, 171.425, 171.475, 171.575, 172.225, 172.275, and 172.375 Mc may be authorized to fixed, land and mobile stations owned and operated by non-Federal forest fire fighting agencies, in certain areas, on the condition that no harmful interference will be caused to any government stations.

US20 In order to provide for inter-communication for safety purposes between government and non-government stations in the maritime mobile service, the frequencies 157.2 and 157.3 Mc are allocated exclusively in all areas, to government stations in the fixed and mobile services, and the frequencies 173.225, 173.275, 173.325, 173.375 Mc are allocated exclusively, in all areas, to non-government stations in the fixed and land mobile services.

US22 The use of the Frequencies 166.250 and 170.150 Mc may be authorized to non-government Remote Pickup broadcast base and land mobile stations and to non-government base, fixed, and land mobile stations in the Public Safety Radio services (the sum of the band width of emission and tolerance not to exceed 60 kc) in Continental U. S., except within the area bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, on the north by the parallel of latitude 37°30' N., and on the east and south by that arc of the circle with center at Springfield, Ill., and radius equal to the airline distance between Springfield, Ill., and Montgomery, Ala., subtended between the foregoing west and north boundaries, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to government stations present or future in the government band 162-174 Mc. The use of these frequencies by Remote Pickup broadcast stations will not be authorized for locations within 150 miles of New York City; and the use of these frequencies by the Public Safety radio services will not be authorized except for locations within 150 miles of New York City.

tions within 130 miles of New York City. The frequency 161.9 Mc may be authorized to coast stations in any area except at Chicago, Ill. At Chicago, Ill., and in those areas where additional assignments to coast stations of the primary VHF coast station frequency 161.9 Mc would cause harmful interference to the reception of that frequency, the use of the frequency 162.0 Mc may be authorized to non-government coast stations (F3 emission only). The use of the frequency 162.0 Mc will be on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the primary government stations in bands 162-174 Mc and in any area, except at Chicago, Ill., the coast station frequency 161.9 Mc will be assigned before assignments are made on the frequency 162.0 Mc.

US25 For the specific purpose of transmitting hydrological and meteorological data in cooperation with agencies of the federal government, the following frequencies may be authorized to non-government fixed stations on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to government stations:

<i>Mc.</i>	<i>Mc.</i>	<i>Mc.</i>	<i>Mc.</i>
169.425	170.325	171.825	406.250
169.475	170.375	171.875	406.350
169.525	171.025	171.925	412.450
169.575	171.075	171.975	412.550
170.225	171.125	406.050	412.650
170.275	171.175	406.150	412.750

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

[illegible]

NG11 The use of the frequencies in the block 159.51-161.79 Mc may be authorized to base and land mobile stations in the Public Safety Radio Services, in any area, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations in the Railroad Radio Service.

NG19 In the Chicago area only, the frequencies 161.85 Mc and 161.91 Mc may be authorized to base and land mobile stations only for train communications in the Railroad Radio Service.

NG22 Fixed stations in services in column 11, allocated frequencies in this band, may use the frequencies in column 10 allocated to such services on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.







World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Alloca- tion	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Fre- quency Mc	Nature (OF SERVICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
450-460 (Con.)		450-460 (Con.)	a. Aeronautical radionaviga- tion. b. Fixed. c. Mobile. (210) (211) (Con.)	450-960 (US11) (Con.)	NG. (Con.)	450-460 (NG1, 22) (Con.)	Land mobile. (Con.)	a. Base. b. Land mobile. (Con.)	452.45	LAND TRANSPORTA TION.
									452.55	
									452.65	
									452.75	
									452.85	
									452.95	
									453.05	
									453.15	
									453.25	
									453.35	
									453.45	
									453.55	
									453.65	
									453.75	
									453.85	
									453.95	
									454.05	PUBLIC SAFETY.
									454.15	
									454.25	
									454.35	
									454.45	
									454.55	
									454.65	
									454.75	
									454.85	
									454.95	
									455.05	
									455.15	
									455.25	
									455.35	
									455.45	
									455.55	
									455.65	
									455.75	
									455.85	
									455.95	
									456.05	INDUSTRIAL.
									456.15	
									456.25	
									456.35	
									456.45	
									456.55	
									456.65	
									456.75	
									456.85	
									456.95	
									457.05	
									457.15	
									457.25	
									457.35	
									457.45	
									457.55	
									457.65	
									457.75	
									457.85	
									457.95	
									458.05	DOMESTIC PUBLIC.
									458.15	
									458.25	
									458.35	
									458.45	
									458.55	
									458.65	
									458.75	
									458.85	
									458.95	
									459.05	
									459.15	
									459.25	
									459.35	
									459.45	
									459.55	
									459.65	
									459.75	
									459.85	
									459.95	
460-470	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.					460-470 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	a. Fixed. b. Land. c. Mobile.		CITIZENS RADIO.
470-475	Broadcasting.					470-475 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Facsimile broad- casting.		
						475-500 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Broadcasting.		

(210) In the band 420-460 Mc the aeronautical radionavigation service has priority. The other services are admitted to this band only on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

(211) In Region 2, the allocation for the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 420-460 Mc is temporary and is exclusively for altimeters.

US11 The aeronautical radionavigation service will not be permitted to use the band 420-460 Mc after Feb. 15, 1953.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of

stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG22 Fixed stations in services in column 11, allocated frequencies in this band, may use the frequencies in column 10 allocated to such services on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.



## RULES AND REGULATIONS

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Me	Service	Band Me	Service	Band Me	Allocation	Band Me	Service	Class of station	Frequency Me	Nature OF SERVICES of stations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
585-610		585-610	Broadcasting	450-960 (Con.)	NG. (Con.)	500-890 (NG1)	Broadcasting.	Television broadcasting.		
610-940 (212)	Broadcasting. (214)					890-940 (NG1)	a. Broadcasting. b. Fixed.		915	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
940-960		940-960	Fixed.			940-952 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	FM broadcast STL. (NG14)		
						952-960 (NG1, 15)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		
960-1215	Aeronautical radionavigation.			960-1215 (US12)	G, NG.	960-1215	Aeronautical radionavigation.			
1215-1300	Amateur.			1215-1300	Amateur. (US1)	1215-1300	Amateur.			
1300-1700	(216)	1300-1660	Aeronautical radionavigation. (218)	1300-1700 (US13) (US14)	G, NG.	1300-1365	Aeronautical radionavigation.	Surveillance radar. (Pulsed emission only.)		
						1365-1660	Aeronautical radionavigation.	Radionavigation (including altimeter).		
		1660-1700	Meteorological aids (radio-sonde).			1660-1700	Meteorological aids (radio-sonde).		1680	Radiosonde.
1700-2300	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			1700-1850 (US17)	G.					
				1850-2200	NG.	1850-1990 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		
						1990-2110 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	a. Television pickup. b. Television STL. (NG 16)		
						2110-2200 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operations fixed.		
				2200-2300 (US17)	G.					
2300-2450 (220)	Amateur.			2300-2450	Amateur.	2300-2450	Amateur.			
2450-2700 (220)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			2450-2700	NG.	2450-2500 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile. (NG17)		2450	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
						2500-2700 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		
2700-2900	Aeronautical radionavigation. (222)			2700-3300	G, NG.	2700-2900	a. Aeronautical radionavigation. b. Meteorological aids.			

(212) In Region 2, the frequency 915 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of  $\pm 25$  Mc of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

(214) In Region 2, the fixed service may operate in the band 890-940 Mc.

(216) In Region 2, the band 1300-1660 Mc is intended for an integrated system of electronic aids to air navigation and traffic control. Administrations of the other Regions should envisage the possibility of the future application of such a system on a world-wide basis.

(218) In Region 2 and the United Kingdom, the use of the band 1300-1365 Mc is restricted to surveillance radar.

(220) In Region 2, Australia, New Zealand, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, the territory under mandate of Southwest Africa, and the United Kingdom, the frequency 2450 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of  $\pm 50$  Mc of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

(222) The meteorological aids service may be operated in the band 2700-2900 Mc.

US1 Pulsed emissions prohibited.

US12 The band 960-1215 Mc is for distance measuring and other functions related to those performed in the band 1365-1660 Mc.

US13 The fixed and mobile services which were operating in the band 1300-1660 Mc on April 2, 1948, may be authorized to continue to use such frequencies until December 31, 1952, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

US14 In non-military aviation, it is not anticipated that the altimeter function will be performed in the band 1365-1660 Mc except in coordination with other functions required for an aeronautical radionavigation system.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG13 Frequencies in this band will be selected for assignment in such a manner that, on an engineering basis, the lowest frequency in the band is assigned which will not cause harmful interference to stations in that area already assigned frequencies in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG14 Interim FM relay stations may be authorized to use the band 940-952 Mc on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG15 Frequencies in this band will be selected for assignment in such a manner that, on an engineering basis, the highest frequencies in the band are assigned which will not cause harmful interference to stations in that area already assigned frequencies in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG16 Television inter-city relay stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG17 The radiolocation service may be authorized the use of the band 2450-2500 Mc solely for purposes other than radionavigation or safety on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the fixed and mobile services.



World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature (OF SERVICES of stations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2900-3300	Radionavigation. (223, 224)			2700-3300 (Con.)	G, NG. (Con.)	2900-3246 (NG18)	Radionavigation.			
						3246-3266	Radionavigation.	Racon.	3256	Racon.
						3266-3300 (NG18)	Radionavigation.			
3300-3900		3300-3500	Amateur.	3300-3500	Amateur.	3300-3500	Amateur.			
		3500-3900	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	3500-4200	NG.	3500-3700 (NG1)	Mobile.	a. Land. (NG12) b. Mobile (except television pickup).		
3900-4200	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.					3700-4200 (NG1)	Fixed	Common carrier fixed.		
4200-4400 (260)	Aeronautical radionavigation.			4200-4400	G, NG.	4200-4400	Aeronautical radionavigation.	Altimeter.		
4400-5000	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			4400-5000 (US17)	G.					
5000-5250 (261)	Aeronautical radionavigation.			5000-5650	G, NG.	5000-5250	Aeronautical radionavigation.			
5250-5650	Radionavigation. (226, 227)					5250-5440 (NG18)	Radionavigation.			
						5440-5460	Radionavigation.	Racon.	5450	Racon.
						5460-5650 (NG18)	Radionavigation.			
5650-5850 (228)	Amateur.			5650-5925	Amateur.	5650-5925	Amateur.		5850	Industrial, scientific, and medical equipment.
5850-5925 (228)		5850-5925	Amateur.							
5925-8500	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			5925-7125	NG.	5925-6425 (NG1)	Fixed.	Common carrier fixed.		
						6425-6575 (NG1)	Mobile.	a. Land. (NG12) b. Mobile (except television pickup).		
						6575-6875 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		
						6875-7125 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	a. Television pickup. b. Television STL. (NG16)		
						7125-8500 (US17)	G.			
8500-9800	Radionavigation. (230, 231)			8500-9800	G, NG.	8500-9000	Radionavigation.			
						9000-9300 (NG18)	Radionavigation.			
						9300-9320	Radionavigation.	Racon.	9310	Racon.
						9320-9500 (NG18)	Radionavigation.			
						9500-9800	Radionavigation.			

(223) The band 3246-3266 Mc is designated for racons.

(224) In the band 2900-3300 Mc shipborne radar in merchant ships is confined within the band 3000-3246 Mc.

(226) The band 5440-5460 Mc. is designated for racons.

(227) In the band 5250-5650 Mc shipborne radar in merchant ships is confined within the band 5460-5650 Mc.

(228) In Region 2, Australia, New Zealand, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, the territory under mandate of Southwest Africa, and the United Kingdom the frequency 5850 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of  $\pm 75$  Mc of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

(230) The band 9300-9320 Mc is designated for racons.

(231) In the band 8500-9800 Mc shipborne radar in merchant ships is confined within the band 9320-9500 Mc.

(260) The band 4200-4400 Mc is for the use of radio altimeters.

(261) The band 5000-5250 Mc is for the use of instrument landing systems.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference

will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG12 Only those land stations which communicate with mobile (except television pickup) stations, are authorized to use frequencies in this band.

NG13 Frequencies in this band will be selected for assignment in such a manner that, on an engineering basis, the lowest frequency in the band is assigned which will not cause harmful interference to stations in that area already assigned frequencies in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG16 Television inter-city relay stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG18 The radiolocation service may be authorized to employ this band for radiolocation purposes on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the radionavigation service.



## RULES AND REGULATIONS

World wide		Region 2		United States		Federal Communications Commission				
Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Service	Band Mc	Allocation	Band Mc	Service	Class of station	Frequency Mc	Nature of SERVICES of stations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9800-10000	a. Fixed. b. Radionavigation.			9800-9900	NG.	9800-9900 (NG1)	Fixed.	Fixed.		
				9900-10000 (US17)	G.					
10000-10500	Amateur.			10000-10500	Amateur.	10000-10500	Amateur.			
Above 10500 not allocated.				10500-10700 (US15)	G, NG.				10600	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
				10700-13200	NG.	10700-11700 (NG1)	Fixed.	Common carrier fixed.		
						11700-12200 (NG1)	Mobile.	a. Land (NG12) b. Mobile (except television pickup).		
						12200-12700 (NG1, 13)	Fixed.	a. International control. b. Operational fixed.		
						12700-13200 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.	a. Television pickup. b. Television STL (NG16)		
				13200-16000 (US17)	G.					
				16000-18000 (US16)	NG.	16000-18000 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			
				18000-21000 (US16) (US17)	G.				18000	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
				21000-22000	Amateur.	21000-22000	Amateur.			
				22000-26000 (US17)	G.					
				26000-30000	NG.	26000-30000 (NG1)	a. Fixed. b. Mobile.			
				Above 30000	G, NG.			a. Amateur. b. Experimental.		

US15 Emissions from industrial, scientific and medical equipment using the frequency 10600 Mc must be confined to the band 10500-10700 Mc. Sharing by radio-communication services is to be determined at a later date.

US16 Emissions from industrial, scientific and medical equipment using the frequency 18000 Mc must be confined to the band 17850-18150 Mc. Radiocommunication services operating within the band 17850-18150 Mc must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

US17 Contract developmental stations and export developmental stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG1 On the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations, the following classes of

stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band: (1) Experimental stations engaged solely in scientific or technical radio experiments not related to an existing or proposed service nor intended to develop a proposed service or specific use of radio, (2) contract developmental stations, and (3) export developmental stations.

NG12 Only those land stations which communicate with mobile (except television pickup) stations, are authorized to use frequencies in this band.

NG13 Frequencies in this band will be selected for assignment in such a manner that, on an engineering basis, the lowest frequency in the band is assigned which will not cause harmful interference to stations in that area already assigned frequencies in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

NG16 Television inter-city relay stations may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.



(b) *Stipulation regarding frequencies below 27.5 Mc.* The international table of frequency allocations below 27.5 Mc in force is stipulated by the provisions of paragraphs 1076 and 1077 of the Atlantic City, 1947 Radio Regulations.

(c) *Explanation and instructions regarding use of table.* (1) Columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the table of frequency allocations are those stipulated in the Atlantic City Radio Regulations (1947).

(2) In column 6 the letter G means Federal Government radio stations, i. e., those belonging to and operated by the United States. The symbol NG means other than Federal Government radio stations, i. e., those whose frequencies are assigned by the Commission.

(3) Column 10 lists frequencies available for assignment to stations which conform to the nature of service or station listed in column 11 opposite the assignable frequency. The assignment and use of the frequencies listed in column 10 is limited to those stations which, by definition, are included in the services and classes of stations (columns 8 or 9) to which the frequency band (column 7) is allocated.

(4) In column 11 "Services" are in large block print and "Stations" in small print.

(5) The following symbols are used to designate footnotes in the table of frequency allocations:

(i) Any footnote consisting only of digits, e. g., (170), denotes a paragraph in the Atlantic City (1947) Radio Regulations.

(ii) Any footnote consisting of the letters US followed by one or more digits, e. g., US1, denotes a stipulation the application of which is not limited to non-government stations.

(iii) Any footnote consisting of the letters NG followed by one or more digits, e. g., NG1, is a stipulation applicable to the use of a band allocated exclusively for non-government stations.

#### SUBPART C—EMISSIONS

§ 2.201 *Emission, modulation and transmission characteristics.* The following system of designating emission, modulations and transmission characteristics shall be employed.

(a) The emission characters used in connection with frequency assignments express:

- (1) Necessary bandwidth.
- (2) Type of modulation or emission.
- (3) Type of transmission.
- (4) Supplementary characteristics authorized.

(b) Types of modulation and emission are symbolized according to the following letters:

- (1) Amplitude modulation..... A
- (2) Frequency (or phase) modulation... F
- (3) Pulsed emission..... P

(c) Types of transmission are symbolized according to the following numbers:

- (1) Absence of any modulation intended to carry information..... 0
- (2) Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency..... 1
- (3) Telegraphy by the keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies or by the keying of the modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed modulated emission)..... 2
- (4) Telephony..... 3
- (5) Facsimile..... 4
- (6) Television..... 5
- (7) Composite transmissions and cases not covered by the above..... 9

(d) Supplementary characteristics are symbolized in accordance with the following letters:

- (1) Double sideband, full carrier.... (None)
- (2) Single sideband, reduced carrier... a
- (3) Two independent sidebands, reduced carrier..... b
- (4) Other emissions, reduced carrier... c
- (5) Pulse, amplitude modulated..... d
- (6) Pulse, width modulated..... e
- (7) Pulse, phase (or position) modulated..... f

(e) The classification of emissions is tabulated below:

Type of modulation or emission	Type of transmission	Supplementary characteristics	Symbol
1. Amplitude.....	Absence of any modulation.....	.....	A0
	Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency (on-off keying).....	.....	A1
	Telegraphy by the keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies or by the keying of the modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed modulated emission).....	.....	A2
	Telephony.....	Double sideband, full carrier.....	A3
	.....	Single sideband, reduced carrier.....	A3a
	.....	Two independent sidebands, reduced carrier.....	A3b
	Facsimile.....	.....	A4
	Television.....	.....	A5
	Composite transmissions and cases not covered by the above.....	.....	A9
	Composite transmissions.....	Reduced carrier.....	A9c
2. Frequency (or phase) modulated.	Absence of any modulation.....	.....	F0
	Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency (frequency shift keying).....	.....	F1
	Telegraphy by the keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies or by the keying of the modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed emission modulated by audio frequency).....	.....	F2
	Telephony.....	.....	F3
	Facsimile.....	.....	F4
	Television.....	.....	F5
	Composite transmissions and cases not covered by the above.....	.....	F9
	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....
3. Pulsed emissions.....	Absence of any modulation intended to carry information.....	.....	P0
	Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency.....	.....	P1
	Telegraphy by the keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the keying of the modulated pulse (special case: an unkeyed modulated pulse).....	.....	P2d
	.....	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating their pulse in amplitude.....	P2e
	.....	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the width of the pulse.....	P2f
	.....	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the phase (or position) of the pulse.....	P2g
	Telephony.....	Amplitude modulated pulse.....	P3d
	.....	Width modulated pulse.....	P3e
	.....	Phase (or position) modulated pulse.....	P3f
	Composite transmissions and cases not covered by the above.....	.....	P9

(f) Type B emission. As an exception to the above principles, damped waves are symbolized in the Commission's rules and regulations as type B emission.

§ 2.202 *Bandwidths*—(a) *Necessary bandwidths.* The necessary bandwidth is the width of the frequency band which is necessary in the over-all system, including both transmitter and receiver, for the proper reproduction at the receiver of the desired information, and does not necessarily indicate the interfering characteristics of an emission. For the determination of this necessary bandwidth, the following table may be considered as a guide. In the formulation of the table, the following working terms have been employed:

B—Telegraph speed in bauds.

$\frac{N}{T}$ —Maximum possible number of black plus white elements to be transmitted per second, in facsimile television.

M—Maximum modulation frequency expressed in cycles per second.

D—Half the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the instantaneous frequencies; D being greater than 2M, greater than  $\frac{N}{T}$  or greater than B, as the case may be. Instantaneous frequency is the rate of change of phase.

t—Pulse length expressed in seconds.

K—An over-all numerical factor which differs according to the emission and depends upon the allowable signal distortion and, in television, the time lost from the inclusion of a synchronizing signal.



## (b) Table of necessary bandwidths.

## I. AMPLITUDE MODULATION

Description and class of emission	Necessary bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of emission
Continuous wave telegraphy: A1.	$FK$ $K=5$ for fading circuits. $K=3$ for non-fading circuits.	Morse code at 25 words per minute, $B=20$ , bandwidth: 100 c/s. Four channel multiplex, 7 unit code, 60 words per minute per channel, $B=170$ , $K=5$ , bandwidth: 850 c/s.	0.1A1 0.85A1
Telegraphy modulated at audio frequency: A2.	$BK+2M$ $K=5$ for fading circuits. $K=3$ for non-fading circuits.	Morse code at 25 words per minute with 1,000-cycle tone, $B=20$ , bandwidth: 2,100 c/s.	2.1A2
Commercial telephony: A3.	$M$ , for single sideband. $2M$ , for double sideband.	For ordinary single sideband telephony, $M=3,000$ . For high-quality single sideband telephony, $M=4,000$ .	3A3a 4A3a
Broadcasting: A3.	$2M$ .	$M$ may vary between 4,000 and 10,000 depending upon the quality desired.	8A3 to 20A3
Facsimile.	$\frac{KN}{T} + 2M$ $K=1.5$	The total number of picture elements (black and white) transmitted per second = the circumference of the cylinder (height of picture) $\times$ number of lines per unit length $\times$ speed of rotation of cylinder in revolutions per second. Diameter of cylinder = 70 mm. Number of lines per mm = 3.77. Speed of rotation 1 turn per second. Frequency of modulation = 1,800 c/s. Bandwidth: $3,600 + 1,242 = 4,842$ c/s.	4.84A4
Carrier modulated by tone and by keying: A4.			
Television: A5.	$\frac{KN}{T}$ $K=1.5$ (this allows for synchronization and filter shaping). NOTE: This band can be appropriately reduced when asymmetrical transmission is employed.	The total number of picture elements (black and white) transmitted per second = the number of lines forming each image $\times$ number of elements per line $\times$ number of pictures transmitted per second. Number of lines = 500. Number of elements per line = 500. Number of pictures per second = 25. Bandwidth: approximately 9 Mc/s.	9.000A5

## II. FREQUENCY MODULATION

Frequency-shift telegraphy: F1.	$BK+2D$ $K=5$ for fading circuits. $K=3$ for non-fading circuits.	Four-channel multiplex with 7-unit code, 60 words per minute per channel: $B=170$ . $K=5$ . $D=425$ . Bandwidth: 1,700 c/s.	1.7F1
Commercial telephony and broadcasting: F3.	$2M+2DK$ For commercial telephony, $K=1$ . For high-fidelity transmission, higher values of $K$ may be necessary.	For an average case of commercial telephony with: $D=15,000$ . $M=3,000$ . Bandwidth: 36,000 c/s.	36F3
Facsimile: F4.	$\frac{KN}{T} + 2M + 2D$ $K=1.5$	(See facsimile, amplitude modulation). Cylinder diameter = 70 mm. Lines per mm = 3.77. Cylinder speed = 1 r. p. s. Modulation tone = 1,800 c/s. $D=10,000$ c/s. Bandwidth: 25,000 c/s (approximately).	25F4

## III. PULSED EMISSIONS

Unmodulated pulse: P0	$\frac{K}{2t}$ $K$ varies from 1 to 10 according to the permissible deviation in each particular case from a rectangular pulse shape. In many cases the value of $K$ does not need to exceed 6.	$t=3 \times 10^{-4}$ $K=6$ Bandwidth: $4 \times 10^6$ c/s.	4.000P0
Modulated pulse: P2 or P3.	The bandwidth depends upon the particular types of modulation used, many of these being still in the development stage.		

## SUBPART D—IDENTIFICATION OF RADIO COMMUNICATION AND ALLOCATION AND USE OF CALL SIGNS

§ 2.301 *Identification of transmissions.* For the purpose of identifications, with a view to the elimination of harmful interference and the general enforcement of applicable radio treaties, conventions, regulations, arrangements and agreements in force, and the enforcement of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Commission's rules, each station using radio frequencies shall identify its transmissions as prescribed by the rules governing the class of station to which it belongs.

§ 2.302 *Table of allocation of call signs.* The table which follows indicates the composition and blocks of international call signs available for assignment when such call signs are required to be transmitted for station identification by the rules pertaining to particular classes of stations. Assignments will be made in each block beginning with the lowest alphabetic and numerical combination available in each call sign district and increasing until requirements are met. When stations operating in two or more classes are authorized to the same licensee, for the same location, the Commission will assign a separate call sign to each station in a different class, according to the following table:



Col. 1 Class of station	Col. 2 Composition of call sign	Col. 3 Call sign blocks available
Coast <sup>1</sup>	3 letters	KAA thru KZZ WAA thru WZZ
Aeronautical <sup>2</sup>	3 letters, 1 digit	KAA2 thru KZZ9 WAA2 thru WZZ9
Fixed, <sup>2</sup> coastal telephone in Alaska <sup>3</sup>	3 letters, 2 digits	KAA20 thru KZZ99 WAA20 thru WZZ99
Land (other than aeronautical and coast) <sup>4</sup>	3 letters, 3 digits	KAA200 thru KZZ999 WAA200 thru WZZ999
Mobile telegraph (other than ship and aircraft)	4 letters, 1 digit	KAAA2 thru KZZZ9 WAAA2 thru WZZZ9
Mobile telephone (other than ship and aircraft)	2 letters, 4 digits	KA2000 thru KZ9999
Ship telegraph	4 letters	KAAA thru KZZZ WAAA thru WZZZ
Ship telephone <sup>5</sup>	2 letters, 4 digits	WA2000 thru WZ9999
Ship telegraph and telephone	Same as for ship telegraph	
Ship radar <sup>6</sup>	Same as ship telegraph	
Ship radar and telegraph	Same as for ship telegraph	
Ship radar and telephone	Same as for ship telegraph	
Aircraft telegraph	5 letters	KAAAA thru KZZZZ WAAAA thru WZZZZ
Aircraft telephone	Registration Number	
Aircraft telegraph and telephone	Same as for Aircraft telegraph	
Lifeboats, liferafts and other survival craft	Call sign of parent ship or Aircraft plus 2 digits from 20 to 99 inclusive. The parent call sign must in such cases be a 5 letter call, if aircraft, or a 4 letter call, if a ship. See Parts 8 and 9 of the rules.	
Broadcasting <sup>7</sup> (standard)		KAAA thru KZZZ WAAA thru WZZZ
Broadcasting (FM)	4 letters	KAAA thru KZZZ WAAA thru WZZZ
Broadcasting (FM) (where the last 2 letters are FM)	5 letters <sup>8</sup>	KAA-FM thru KZZ-FM WAA-FM thru WZZ-FM
Do	6 letters	KAAA-FM thru KZZZ-FM WAAA-FM thru WZZZ-FM
Broadcasting (television)	4 letters	KAAA thru KZZZ WAAA thru WZZZ
Broadcasting (television) (where the last 2 letters are TV)	5 letters <sup>8</sup>	KAA-TV thru KZZ-TV WAA-TV thru WZZ-TV
Do	6 letters	KAAA-TV thru KZZZ-TV WAAA-TV thru WZZZ-TV
Experimental (where the letter "X" follows the digit)	(2 letters, 1 digit, 3 letters)	KAXXX thru KZ9XXZ WAXXX thru WZ9XXZ
Amateur (letter X may not follow digit)	(1 letter, 1 digit, 2 letters)	K1AA thru K9ZZ W1AA thru W9ZZ
Do	(1 letter, 1 digit, 3 letters)	K1AAA thru K9ZZZ W1AAA thru W9ZZZ
Do	(2 letters, 1 digit, 2 letters)	K1AA thru KZ9ZZ W1AA thru WZ9ZZ
Do	(2 letters, 1 digit, 3 letters)	K1AAA thru KZ9ZZZ W1AAA thru WZ9ZZZ
Standard frequency		WVW and WVH

<sup>1</sup> Except for coastal telephone stations in the Territory of Alaska.

<sup>2</sup> Assignment shall be made according to the call sign district in which the station is located.

<sup>3</sup> See Part 8 of Commission's rules for assignment of call signs to ships documented by the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department and provided with distinguishing signals for visual and aural signaling.

<sup>4</sup> Any three letter call sign now authorized for use by a licensee of a standard broadcast station may continue to be available to such licensee for use by the station to which it now is authorized.

<sup>5</sup> Available only to licensees of Standard broadcast stations already assigned a three-letter call sign.

**§ 2.303 Table of geographic assignment of call signs.** The following geographic allocation of call signs will be used for all fixed, land, and radionavigation land stations except coast stations (other than coastal telephone stations in Alaska.)

Call sign area	Call sequence <sup>1,2</sup>
Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	KAA-KBZ WAA-WBZ
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	KCA-KDZ WCA-WDZ
New Jersey, New York	KEA-KFZ WEA-WFZ
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania	KGA-KHZ WGA-WHZ
Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia	KIA-KJZ WIA-WJZ
Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	KKA-KLZ WKA-WLZ
California	KMA-KNZ WMA-WNZ
Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	KOA-KPZ WOA-WPZ
Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia	KQA-KRZ WQA-WRZ
Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin	KSA-KTZ WSA-WTZ
Pacific areas	KUA-KVZ WUA-WVZ
Alaska	KWA-KZZ WVA-WVZ
Atlantic-Caribbean areas	WWA-WWZ

<sup>1</sup> Broadcasting station calls do not follow the sequence of this table.

<sup>2</sup> The first two letters of Experimental Station calls will follow the sequence of this table.

#### SUBPART E—DISTRESS, DISASTER AND EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

**§ 2.401 Distress messages.** Each station licensee shall give absolute priority

to radiocommunications or signals relating to ships or aircraft in distress; shall cease all sending on frequencies which will interfere with hearing a radiocom-

munication or signal of distress and except when engaged in answering or aiding the ship or aircraft in distress, shall refrain from sending any radiocommunications or signals until there is assurance that no interference will be caused with the radiocommunications or signals relating thereto; and shall assist the ship or aircraft in distress, so far as possible, by complying with its instructions.

**§ 2.402 Control of distress traffic.** The control of distress traffic is the responsibility of the mobile station in distress or of the mobile station which, by the application of the provisions of § 2.403, has sent the distress call. These stations may, however, delegate the control of the distress traffic to another station.

**§ 2.403 Retransmission of distress message.** Any station which becomes aware that a mobile station is in distress may transmit the distress message in the following cases:

(a) When the station in distress is not itself in a position to transmit the message.

(b) In the case of mobile stations, when the master or the person in charge of the ship, aircraft, or other vehicles carrying the station which intervenes believes that further help is necessary.

(c) In the case of other stations, when directed to do so by the station in control of distress traffic or when it has reason to believe that a distress call which it has intercepted has not been received by any station in a position to render aid.

**§ 2.404 Resumption of operation after distress.** No station having been notified to cease operation shall resume operation on frequency or frequencies which may cause interference until notified by the station issuing the original notice that the station involved will not interfere with distress traffic as it is then being routed or until the receipt of a general notice that the need for handling distress traffic no longer exists.

**§ 2.405 Operation during emergency.** The licensee of any station, except amateur, may, during a period of emergency in which normal communication facilities are disrupted as a result of hurricane, flood, earthquake, or similar disaster, utilize such station for emergency communication service in communicating in a manner other than that specified in the instrument of authorization; *Provided:* (a) That as soon as possible after the beginning of such emergency use, notice be sent to the Commission at Washington, D. C., and to the Engineer in Charge of the district in which the station is located, stating the nature of the emergency and the use to which the station is being put, and (b) That the emergency use of the station shall be discontinued as soon as substantially normal communication facilities



APPENDIX A—LAWS, TREATIES, AGREEMENTS RELATING TO RADIO—Continued  
[Unless otherwise indicated, copies of these documents may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.]

Date	Series <sup>1</sup>	Subject
1937	E. A. S. 109	Exchange of information concerning issuance of radio licenses. Agreement between the United States of America and Canada. Effected by exchange of notes signed Mar. 2 and 10, Aug. 17, Sept. 8, and 20, Oct. 9, 1937. This agreement was largely superseded by the notification procedure established in the NARBA (T. S. 777-A, T. S. 952, E. A. S. 227 and TIAS 1533) and under the Inter-American Radio Communications Convention (T. S. 938).
1937	T. S. 962	North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement between the United States of America, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico. Signed at Havana, Dec. 13, 1937. Note: See E. A. S. 227 and TIAS 1533 which supplement this agreement.
1937	T. S. 938	Inter-American Radio Communications Convention between the United States of America and Other Powers. Signed at Havana, Dec. 13, 1937. (First Inter-American Conference.) Amended by TIAS 1892.
1938	T. S. 948	General Radio Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1938) and Final Radio Convention (Madrid, 1938) annexed to the Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932) between the United States of America and Other Powers. Signed at Cairo, Apr. 8, 1938. Superseded by Atlantic City Radio Regulations (see below) with respect to provisions whose contents are to be found in the TIAS 1533 and Atlantic City Radio Regulations (see below).
1938	E. A. S. 142	Radio Communications between Alaska and British Columbia. Agreement between the United States of America and Canada, effected by exchange of notes June, July, August, September, October, November, December 1938.
1938	T. S. 949	Regional Radio Convention between the United States of America (in behalf of the Canal Zone) and Other Powers. Signed at Guatemala City, Dec. 8, 1938.
1938	E. A. S. 136	Radio Broadcasting Arrangement between the United States of America and Canada. Effected by exchange of notes signed Oct. 28 and Dec. 10, 1938.
1939	E. A. S. 143	Use of Radio for Civil Aeronautical Services. Arrangement between the United States of America and Canada. Effective Feb. 20, 1939.
1940	E. A. S. 231	Inter-American Radiocommunications Agreement between the United States of America and other American Republics (Second Inter-American Conference) signed at Santiago, Chile, Jan. 26, 1940.
1940	E. A. S. 196	Agreement between United States of America and Mexico with regard to broadcasting effected by an exchange of notes signed Aug. 24 and 28, 1940. Effective Mar. 29, 1941.
1941	E. A. S. 227	Supplementary North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement signed at Washington, Jan. 29, 1941. (See T. S. 952 and TIAS 1533.)
1944	E. A. S. 400	Agreement with Canada Regarding Construction and Operation of Radio Broadcasting Stations in North Western Canada, effected by exchange of notes signed at Ottawa, Nov. 3 and 23, 1943 and Jan. 17, 1944. This Agreement is in force with termination of effect on Jan. 1, 1947.
1945		Inter-American Telecommunication Convention between the United States of America and Other Powers. (Third Inter-American Conference.) Signed at Rio de Janeiro Sept. 27, 1945. Not yet ratified by the United States of America. (Not available at the Government Printing Office.)
1946	TIAS 1533	North American Regional Broadcasting Interim Agreement between the United States of America and Other Governments (Modus Vivendi). Signed at Washington, February 25, 1946. Note: See T. S. 952 and E. A. S. 227. Amended by TIAS 1892.
1946	TIAS 1527	Agreement between the United States of America and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on organization of Commercial Radio Teletype Communication Channels. Signed at Moscow, May 24, 1946.
1947	TIAS 1726	Agreement between United States of America and Canada providing for frequency modulation broadcasting in channels in the r. f. band 88-108 Mc. Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington, Jan. 8 and Oct. 15, 1947.
1947	TIAS 1670	Interim Arrangement between the United States of America and Canada with respect to Mobile Radio Transmitting Stations. Effected by Exchange of Notes, signed at Washington June 25 and Aug. 20, 1947.
1947	TIAS 1901	International Telecommunications Convention, Final Protocol, and Radio Regulations. Signed at Atlantic City, October 2, 1947. Convention effective January 1, 1949, replacing the Madrid Convention of 1932. T. S. 767-T. S. 948. The Radio Regulations replacing the Radio Regulations of 1932, T. S. 948, are in force on January 1, 1949, except for those tables and locations of frequencies covering bands below 27,500 kc and certain specified articles—see Article 47—which shall come into force upon the effective date of the new International Frequency List (to be determined). However, all or any portion of the band 160-2850 kc, may come into force in Region 2 on or after January 1, 1949, in accordance with special arrangements agreed upon by the interested countries of that Region. (This printing does not contain the Additional Radio Regulations since the United States is not a party thereto. Copies of the Final Acts of Atlantic City which include the Additional Radio Regulations are available only through the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, Switzerland.)

31st day of July and on or before the 31st day of January in each year, reports covering the periods of 6 months ending on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December, respectively, next prior to said dates. These reports shall show the names of the agencies to which free service was rendered pursuant to this rule, the general character of the communications handled for each agency, and the charges in dollars which would have accrued to the carrier for such service rendered to each agency if charges for all such communications had been collected at the published tariff rates.

**§ 2407 National defense; emergency authorization.** The Federal Communications Commission may authorize the licensee of any radio station during a period of national emergency to operate its facilities upon such frequencies, with such power and points of communication, and in such a manner beyond that specified in the station license as may be required by the Army, Navy, or Air Force.

#### APPENDIX A—LAWS, TREATIES, AGREEMENTS RELATING TO RADIO

Unless otherwise indicated, copies of these documents may be obtained from the Government Printing Office.

1. For informational purposes the applicable Federal Laws, international treaties, agreements, and arrangements in force relating to radio and to which the United States is a party as of Mar. 31, 1950, are listed below.

Date	Series <sup>1</sup>	Subject
1910		Ship Act of 1910 as amended July 23, 1912. (Those provisions relating to required radiocommunication for ships navigating the Great Lakes.)
1925	T. S. 724-A	Arrangements between the United States of America, Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland effected by exchange of notes September and October 1925, providing for the prevention of interference by ships off the coast of these countries with radio broadcasting.
1928 and 1929	T. S. 767-A	Arrangement effected by exchange of notes between the United States of America and Dominion of Canada governing radio communications between Private Experimental Stations. Signed Oct. 2, 1928, Dec. 29, 1928, and Jan. 12, 1929.
1929	T. S. 777-A	Arrangement between the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, and Newfoundland relating to assignment of high frequencies on the North American continent effected by exchange of notes signed at Ottawa Feb. 26 and 28, 1929. (Cuba ceased to be party to this Agreement on Jan. 1, 1930.)
1929		Canada ceased to be party to this Agreement Oct. 5, 1933. Arrangements still in force with respect to United States of America, Canada and Newfoundland.
1929	T. S. 910	Safety of Life at Sea Convention with Regulations between the United States of America and Other Powers, signed at London May 31, 1929.
1930	T. S. 921	Amendment to Regulation XIX of Annex 1 to the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, Dec. 31, 1930.
1934	E. A. S. 62	Radio Communications Act of 1934, as amended.
1934		Radio communications between private experimental stations and between amateur stations. Arrangement between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada (continuing arrangement effected by exchange of notes signed Oct. 2, 1928, Dec. 29, 1928, and Jan. 12, 1929) effected by exchange of notes signed Apr. 23 and May 2 and 4, 1934. Effective May 4, 1934.
1934	E. A. S. 66	Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Arrangement between the United States of America and Peru. Effective May 23, 1934.
1934	E. A. S. 72	Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Arrangement between the United States of America and Chile. Effected by exchange of notes signed Aug. 2 and 17, 1934.

<sup>1</sup> T. S.—Treaty Series. E. A. S.—Executive Agreement Series. TIAS—Treaties and Other International Act Series.



APPENDIX A—LAWS, TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO RADIO—Continued  
[Unless otherwise indicated, copies of these documents may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.]

Date	Series <sup>1</sup>	Subject
1947.....	TIAS 1632.....	Telecommunication Standardization of Distance Measuring Equipment Agreement between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Signed at Washington Oct. 13, 1947.
1947.....	TIAS 1676.....	Agreement between the United States of America and the United Nations relative to headquarters of the U.N. Signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947; brought into force Nov. 21, 1947, by an exchange of notes between the United States Representative to the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the U.N. (The provisions of this agreement were also made Public Law 357 of the 80th Cong. approved Aug. 4, 1947.)
1948.....	TIAS 1802.....	Radio Broadcasting. Engineering Standards Applicable to the Allocation of Standard Broadcasting Stations (540-1600 kc.). Arrangement between the United States of America and Canada. Effective Apr. 1, 1948.
1949.....		Telecommunications Agreement between the United States of America and certain British Commonwealth Governments. Signed at London, August 12, 1949. Effective February 24, 1950. (Not available as of July 21, 1950, but to be published shortly by Government Printing Office.)
1950.....		Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Arrangement between U. S. A. and Ecuador. Effective March 17, 1950. (Not available as of July 21, 1950, but to be published shortly by Government Printing Office.)

<sup>1</sup> T. S.—Treaty Series. E. A. S.—Executive Agreement Series. TIAS—Treaties and Other International Act Series.

2. In addition, the United States is bound by certain other treaties and agreements which are generally considered as superseded because certain of the contracting countries other than the United States did not become a party to subsequent treaties and agreements. The United States is, in such instances, bound to the original document with respect to our relations with those particular countries. These include the following:

Date	Series <sup>1</sup>	Subject
1912.....	T. S. 581.....	International Radiotelegraph Convention, Final Protocol and Service Regulations. Signed at London, July 5, 1912.
1927.....	T. S. 767.....	International Radiotelegraph Convention and General Regulations. Signed at Washington Nov. 25, 1927.
1932.....	T. S. 867.....	International Telecommunications Convention; General Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention, signed at Madrid Dec. 9, 1932.
1937.....	E. A. S. 200.....	Inter-American Arrangement concerning Radiocommunications and Annex. Signed at Habana Dec. 13, 1937. This arrangement was replaced by Inter-American Agreement concerning Radiocommunications signed at Santiago, Jan. 26, 1940, E. A. S. 231. Countries which approved the 1937 arrangement but which have not yet approved the 1940 arrangement are Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

3. The following treaties, agreements and arrangements have been signed by the United States and are included for informational purposes because of their importance or the imminence of their effective dates:

Date	Subject
1948.....	International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea. Signed at London, June 10, 1948. Effective Jan. 1, 1951. Subject to the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention.
1949.....	Inter-American Radio Agreement between the United States of America, Canada, and other American Republics. <sup>2</sup> (Fourth Inter-American Conference.) Signed at Washington, July 9, 1949. Effective Apr. 1, 1950, subject to the provisions in Article 13 of the Agreement. (Not yet available from Government Printing Office. Available through the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, Switzerland.)
1949.....	Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947), and Final Protocol to the Telegraph Regulations. Signed at Paris, Aug. 5, 1949. Effective July 1, 1950. Subject to ratification procedure in the United States. (Not yet available from Government Printing Office as of Sept. 20, 1950. Available through the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, Switzerland.)

<sup>2</sup> In addition, certain Resolutions and Recommendations were adopted by a number of countries members of the International Telecommunication Union in Region 2 at Washington, July 9, 1949. (Not yet available from Government Printing Office. Available through the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, Switzerland.)

4. There are, in addition to the foregoing, certain treaties, agreements or arrangements primarily concerned with matters other than the use of radio but which affect the work of the Federal Communications Commission insofar as they involve communications. Among the most important of these are the following:

Date	Series	Subject
1944.....	TIAS 1591.....	International Civil Aviation Convention. Signed at Chicago, Dec. 7, 1944. Effective April 4, 1947.
1946.....		Special Radio Technical Meeting (COT), Montreal. <sup>3</sup>
1947.....		
1948.....		ICAO Regional Air Navigation Meetings, Communications Committee, Final Reports. <sup>3</sup>
1949.....		
1950.....		
1946.....		ICAO Communication Division, Second Session, Montreal. <sup>3</sup>
1949.....		ICAO Communication Division, Third Session, Montreal. <sup>3</sup>
1949.....		Frequency Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile Service and Final Agreement. Agreement between the United States of America and Other Powers. Signed at Geneva Oct. 14, 1949. (Not available from Government Printing Office. Available through the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, Switzerland.)

<sup>3</sup> Not available from Government Printing Office. Available from Secretary General of ICAO, Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2722; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

## TITLE 12—BANKS AND BANKING

### Chapter II—Federal Reserve System

Subchapter A—Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System  
[Reg. D]

#### PART 204—RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

##### CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVE CITIES

1. Effective March 1, 1951, § 204.52 is amended to read as follows:

§ 204.52 *Classification of reserve cities.* Acting in accordance with § 204.51, and pursuant to authority conferred upon it by section 11 (e) of the Federal Reserve Act and other provisions of that act, the Board of Governors has taken the following actions for the continuance of the classification of certain cities as reserve cities and the termination of the reserve city designations of certain other cities, all such actions to become effective March 1, 1951:

(a) The City of Washington, D. C., and every city except New York and Chicago in which there is situated a Federal Reserve Bank or a branch of a Federal Reserve Bank are hereby continued as reserve cities.

(b) On the basis of official call reports of condition in the two-year period ending on June 30, 1950, the following cities met the standard prescribed in § 204.51 (b) (2), and, therefore, such cities, in addition to the reserve cities classified as such under paragraph (a) of this section, are hereby continued as reserve cities:

Columbus, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Indianapolis, Indiana; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; National City (National Stock Yards), Illinois; St. Paul, Minnesota; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Wichita, Kansas; and Fort Worth, Texas.

(c) On the basis of official call reports of condition in the two-year period ending June 30, 1950, the following cities did not meet the standard prescribed in § 204.51 (b) (2), but a written request for the continuance of each such city as a reserve city was received by the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the city is located on or before February 15, 1951, from every member bank having its head office or a branch in such city (exclusive of any member bank in an outlying district in such city permitted by the Board to maintain reduced reserves), together with a certified copy of a resolution of the board of directors of such member bank duly authorizing such request; and, accordingly, in accordance with § 204.51 (b) (3), the following cities, in addition to the reserve cities classified as such under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, are hereby continued as reserve cities:

Toledo, Ohio; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Dubuque, Iowa; Sioux City, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas; Lincoln, Nebraska; Pueblo, Colorado; St. Joseph, Missouri; and Topeka, Kansas.

(d) On the basis of official call reports of condition in the two-year period ending June 30, 1950, the following cities did not meet the standard prescribed in § 204.51 (b) (2), and, consequently, the designation of such cities as reserve cities is hereby terminated:

Peoria, Illinois; Galveston, Texas; and Waco, Texas.



2. The notice and public procedure described in sections 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the Administrative Procedure Act and the prior publication described in section 4 (c) of such act are impracticable, unnecessary and contrary to the public interest in connection with this action for the reasons and good cause found as stated in § 262.2 (e) of the Board's rules of procedure (Part 262), and especially because such notice, procedure and prior publication would serve no useful purpose.

(Sec. 11, 38 Stat. 262; 12 U. S. C. 248. Interprets or applies secs. 11, 19, 38 Stat. 261, 270, as amended; 12 U. S. C. 248, 461, 462, 462a-1, 462b, 464, 465)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,  
[SEAL] S. R. CARPENTER,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2684; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:43 a. m.]

## TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

### Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7]

#### CPR 7—RETAIL CEILING PRICES FOR CERTAIN CONSUMER GOODS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is hereby issued.

#### STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

The General Ceiling Price Regulation was issued on January 26, 1951, essentially as a "stop-gap" measure, in order to bring under immediate control the prices of most goods and services at all levels of production and distribution. At the time of its issuance, it was recognized that its provisions were not well-suited to all classes of trade or business, and that it would have to be replaced by other regulations, tailored to meet the needs of individual commodities or levels of production or distribution. This regulation constitutes the first such replacement, on a major scale, of the General Ceiling Price Regulation. It provides a different type of price control for a large segment of retail trade, covering a substantial share of the sales of department, apparel, furniture, mail order, and general merchandise stores. The commodities included were covered, under World War II price control, by Maximum Price Regulations 208, 330, 339, 580 and a few were governed by the General Maximum Price Regulation.

It hardly needs to be emphasized that adequate price control at the retail level is of the utmost importance. It is here that the ultimate consumer actually feels the effects of inflation or, alternatively, of price stabilization. Not only are the prices charged at retail the prices paid by the ultimate consumer, but the mark-up obtained by the retailer constitutes a very significant part of the price which the consumer pays. Retail mark-ups in the aggregate amount to perhaps 40 billions of dollars per annum.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that price regulations covering retail sales be clear, enforceable, and effective. This is important, not only to consumers, but to retailers. It is estimated that as many as 200,000 firms are engaged in the sale at retail of commodities covered by this Regulation. Although many of these are large firms, able to devote specialized personnel to the task of understanding, interpreting, and applying ceiling price regulations, most firms are small, and need a type of price control that is clear, simple, unambiguous, and suited to the maximum possible extent to their particular ways of doing business. Even for the large firm, it is, of course, desirable that the regulations be as understandable and simple as possible. It is more important that retail price control be understandable, unambiguous, and enforceable than that it be, on paper, "tight." A regulation that is, in theory, rigorously effective in preventing price increases, but which cannot be understood, interpreted, and enforced is not good price control, and will, in fact, prove inflationary.

It was the clear experience of the Office of Price Administration during World War II, and it is the unanimous judgment of experts in the field of retailing, that a freeze type of regulation, such as that employed in the General Ceiling Price Regulation, is not well adapted to the conditions prevailing in certain branches of retail trade. Theoretically, such a regulation maintains, not the retailers' markup, but, even in the face of rising costs, the absolute level of retail prices. However, freeze regulations provide effective control only where the goods which the seller handles are standardized, and continue to be the same specific items as those which he handled in the base period of the freeze regulation. Retailers, on the other hand, deal in a vast assortment of constantly changing items. Although some items which were sold in the base period will continue to be sold, numerous new brands, varieties, models, or types of goods, or goods from new sources of supply, continually appear on the retailer's shelves. Under any freeze-type regulation, these new commodities must be priced by what is in essence a markup method. Inasmuch as a large part of retail sales will be of this character, the interests of effective price control will be served, for important classes of goods and segments of the retail industry by removing them from the scope of the general freeze order and placing them, instead under markup regulations carefully tailored to meet the needs of the retail trade.

If a margin type of regulation is to be used in pricing retail sales, the simplest form of such control would be a regulation which specifically named, by categories of goods, the percentage mark-ups which sellers might employ. This method has the advantage of extreme simplicity, clarity, and enforceability. In some fields of retail trade, it can be effectively and equitably employed.

It is abundantly clear, however, that this method would either be inequitable or at least presently impracticable as applied to the commodities covered by this regulation. All data on retail mark-ups for department stores, apparel stores, variety stores, and home furnishing stores testify to the wide diversity of

mark-up practices, on the same kinds of goods, among different stores. This diversity of mark-ups reflects differences in services supplied, differences in credit terms, differences in the character of the retail outlet with respect to spaciousness, elegance of display, other amenities, store location, character of the clientele, and so forth. In addition, purely geographic differences in mark-up practices seem to prevail between different parts of the country. It is the Director's conclusion that for the kinds of stores operating under this regulation, it is presently impossible to devise classifications of stores, with different specified margins for each, which would adequately reflect these traditional, and often necessary, differences in mark-up practices. Furthermore, the provision of specified mark-ups would require the assembly of vast quantities of data and would place a heavy burden of proof upon the Director to justify the particular mark-ups so selected.

The mark-up method of pricing used in this regulation is the "pricing chart" method. In essence this regulation is comparable to the Office of Price Administration's Maximum Price Regulation 580. MPR 580 was a regulation which was developed by the Office of Price Administration out of a long experience with various types of retail price control, and after long and frequent consultation with numerous trade groups. Issued in March 1945, it continued in use until the end of World War II price control. Certain deficiencies in the regulation as originally issued, which developed out of experience under its operation, were corrected by subsequent amendments. On the whole, however, it was generally agreed both by price control officials and by those affected by the regulation, that MPR 580 was one of the most successful regulations issued by the World War II price control agency. The reinstatement of this technique of control has been strongly urged upon the Director by numerous trade groups, and by outstanding individual leaders of the retailing industry.

In essence, the pricing chart method allows each retailer to use mark-ups based upon his own previous experience, as reflected by the prices of the goods in his store on one single day in relation to the costs of those goods. Although on any one day, not all of the goods that he customarily handles will be on his shelves, one day's assortment of goods constitutes an excellent sample of his customary business. Since the technique of this Regulation is to employ mark-ups based on the practices of retailers, the day selected ideally, should have been no later than, say, June 24, 1950. However, most retailers will have no records on the basis of which to reconstruct their mark-up experience at any date at all remote from the present. To be sure, retailers on the so-called "retail system" of accounting, and a few who are not, could establish their past mark-up practice from a sample of invoices received during an earlier period. Although such retailers handle the greater part of the total dollar volume of business, they constitute a very small fraction of the total number of firms. For the greatest number of firms, only an inventory of goods now on their shelves can be used. Hence, the base date, called in the regulation "list date," must be a day shortly before its issuance.



Only a brief summary of the provisions of the regulation is required here. The retailer is required to prepare a "Pricing Chart," which shows, for each of a large number of specified categories of goods, each of the different invoice costs to him of goods in that category offered for sale by him on February 24, 1951, the "list date." Opposite each net cost, he enters the price at which goods having that cost were offered for sale. Where goods having the same cost were offered at more than one price, he circles that offering price which yields a percentage mark-up closest to the average percentage mark-up for the entire category of goods, and thereafter uses only the circled price. (This average percentage mark-up is a simple unweighted average computed from the total of all of the cost entries and the total of all of the offering prices shown in his pricing chart.) One copy of this pricing chart is filed with the seller's District OPS office, and another is retained by him to use in establishing ceiling prices for goods sold, after the effective date of this Regulation.

There are four special instructions for the preparation of pricing charts that help make it reflect "normal" mark-ups instead of the occasionally fortuitous mark-ups reflected by the actual experience of the list date. It is known that some retailers, contrary to the request of Stabilization Officials on December 19, 1950, had priced goods, not on the basis of actual cost, but on the basis of replacement cost. If a seller had raised his price on goods already on the shelf, in anticipation of higher replacement costs, he is required to use his first offering price for such goods rather than his list date price. If he initially marked his goods on the basis of anticipated replacement cost, he is required to list offering prices that reflect his normal mark-up over cost.

These rules operate to reduce an abnormally high mark-up that might have prevailed on the list date. On the other hand, in a few instances, offering prices on the list date would have been reduced below typical mark-ups for special "sales" or for "clearance." Rather than to perpetuate such abnormal mark-ups, the Regulation permits the seller to use his initial offering prices for such goods instead of the offering prices on the list date. A final provision designed to restore a typical mark-up is that which permits a seller who received goods after January 1, 1951, at a higher cost than that of his last invoice previous to this, and who, therefore, was caught in a "squeeze" by the provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, to use his next to last invoice in preparing his pricing chart.

Under the terms of this Regulation, the seller finds ceiling prices for goods in the following manner. When he receives a commodity which has the same net cost as one which appears on his pricing chart for that category of goods, his ceiling price is the offering price shown on his pricing chart opposite that cost. When he receives an item the cost of which does not appear on his pricing chart, but falls between two costs which do appear on his pricing chart, he obtains his ceiling price by using the percentage mark-up on the next-lower cost shown on his pricing chart, or his average percentage mark-up for the category, whichever is lower. If a commodity has a cost higher than any shown on his

pricing chart, his ceiling price is obtained by using the average percentage mark-up for the two highest-cost entries on his chart, or the average percentage mark-up for the entire category, whichever is lower. Where the cost is lower than any shown on the pricing chart, he uses the average percentage mark-up for the two lowest-cost entries on his chart for that category. These simple pricing rules will provide, for the average retailer, ceiling prices for the great bulk of all of his sales under this regulation.

The remaining pricing rules can be summarized quickly. If a seller begins to handle new categories of merchandise not covered by his pricing chart, he is provided with methods for securing mark-ups on such new categories in line with his own mark-up experience in related categories. Two methods are employed to achieve this end. For each category a list of comparable categories is provided. These comparable categories are categories which trade data indicate typically carry mark-ups very similar to mark-ups in the new category. If the seller did not handle any of these comparable categories, a table is provided which allows him to find a category mark-up "in line" with the mark-ups he has received in other categories. Supplementary Regulation 2 issued concurrently herewith, includes a special rule for the treatment of freight in certain specified categories of furniture.

Some 167 categories are specified in the Regulation. These categories group together individual items which, in the great majority of stores, are merchandized together and carry similar mark-up patterns.

The special case of a new seller, or of a seller who cannot price under any of the regular pricing rules summarized above, is handled by an appendix table which sets forth for each category a specific percentage mark-up to be used. Although the method of uniform specific percentage mark-ups cannot equitably be applied to stores already in business, which had developed, in a free market, divergent mark-up practices based upon their own particular circumstances, no such limitation exists for new sellers. To be sure, sellers going into business after the effective date of the regulation may plan to engage in essentially different modes of retailing. Obviously, it cannot be left to the individual seller to decide that his business will be of the type that carries the highest mark-ups. Otherwise, there would be a strong incentive for sellers with low mark-ups to go out of business, and reopen, nominally, as luxury establishments with much higher mark-ups. The table which provides the mark-ups for new sellers specifies mark-ups which are at or slightly below the average of mark-ups for stores in general. The mark-ups specified, for the categories which were covered by MPR 580, are, with minor revisions, the mark-ups used in that regulation. These mark-ups were based upon a representative sample of pricing charts filed under MPR 580, and, as indicated, were at or slightly below the average of the sample. Data available to the Director indicate that mark-ups in the period immediately prior to the Korean outbreak were, for the average store, practically unchanged from the mark-ups which prevailed in 1945 and 1946, when MPR 580 was in force. Consequently, the further use of these mark-ups is justified. For cate-

gories covered by the present regulation which were not included in MPR 580, the Director has used available trade data to provide mark-ups for these categories which are in line with the mark-ups provided in the MPR 580 table.

Under certain circumstances, however, new sellers, with previous experience at high mark-ups, may apply for permission to use higher mark-ups than those in the table. Such permission is, however, limited in its application.

Special provisions are made to adapt the regulation to the practices of chain stores, mail order establishments and certain other sellers. For the most part these provisions appear in Supplementary Regulation 1, which is issued concurrently herewith. They permit chains that historically priced certain categories centrally and uniformly to continue this practice through the use of a master chart. They also cover the operations of chains that did not price uniformly for all units, but added to invoice cost a handling or loading charge in forwarding statements to their stores. Provision is made for the establishment, on application to the National Office of Price Stabilization, of special pricing rules for chains or mail-order establishments which find the provisions of the regulation inapplicable to their methods of doing business. Supplementary Regulation 2 affords sellers alternative methods of preparing list date pricing charts and pricing in certain cases.

Special provisions are also made which allow the perpetuation of the practice of some manufacturers of specifying uniform resale prices for their branded products. Machinery is provided whereby the Director can review these resale prices for such products to make sure that the margins are in line with ceiling prices established under this regulation. It will be required that such resale prices be pre-ticketed by the manufacturer at the retail ceiling price.

The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation are important to its success. In addition to the preservation of the records on which the pricing chart was based, and records of current operations under the regulation, there are several provisions designed to aid in enforcement, and to provide the Director with data by which the effects of the regulation can be studied. One provision particularly worthy of comment is that which requires sellers to preserve data on initial percentage mark-ups, by departments of their business, for the four quarters immediately prior to the Korean attack, and to keep current quarterly records on the same basis. In any quarter in which a seller's initial mark-up for any department exceeds that for the corresponding quarter of the pre-Korean period, he is required to report this excess. These provisions apply only to sellers who have customarily kept such records who constitute a very small percentage of the stores, but the great bulk of the business. For stores not having such records, gross margin data must be preserved, and increased gross margins reported in the same way as described above.

The purposes of this requirement are twofold. In the first place, such reports will indicate to the Director the extent to which this regulation has failed in its basic objective of establishing typical pre-Korean mark-up practices at retail,



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and whether revisions of pricing charts, either for individual sellers, or groups of sellers, will be required to fulfill this objective. In the second place, it calls to the attention of each individual seller his own responsibility for price stabilization, which, as a minimum, requires him to refrain from obtaining mark-ups higher on the average than those experienced prior to the present emergency; and it gives him a standard by which he can test the extent to which he has met this responsibility.

If prices charged to retailers should be reduced through the effect of other regulations issued by the Office of Price Stabilization, retail prices will reflect this reduction. If price increases are granted to manufacturers, this regulation would, if no other action were taken, allow these price increases to be passed along to the consumers. However, there exists, with this form of price control, a method whereby retailers may be required to absorb all or any part of an authorized increase in manufacturers' prices. Cost absorption of this character was achieved under OPA's MPR 580.

It should be noted, parenthetically, that any increase in the unit overhead costs of retailers will be absorbed by retail sellers under this regulation. Actually, there is little reason to suppose that in the period immediately ahead, the unit overhead costs of retailers will rise. On the contrary, a continued high level of sales, a market in which mark-downs will be less important, and in which some services may have to be reduced, are more likely to assure a reduction in the ratio of operating expenses to sales.

The level of ceiling margins under this Regulation is, of course, based upon the margins in existence on the list date. The Regulation contains certain provisions for reducing margins inflated by the retailer over his customary margins, and for increasing margins squeezed below the retailer's customary margins. After charts are established under the Regulation, and in the course of actual administration and experience under the Regulation, appropriate adjustments of retailers' margins can be made, both up and down. Reports under the Regulation will enable the Office of Price Stabilization to compare the effect of margins established by the Regulation with margins in the pre-Korea period.

In the preparation of this regulation, frequent and extensive conferences were held with representative groups of retail sellers, including representatives of trade associations. However, due to the shortness of time, and the necessity for prompt action, it was not practicable for the Director to establish and consult with a formal retail advisory committee.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the ceiling prices established by this regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

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**AUTHORITY:** Sections 1 to 59 issued under Sec. 704, Public Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply Title IV, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10161, Sept. 3, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105.

## INTRODUCTION

This regulation fixes ceiling prices for sales by retailers of a wide range of commodities. The pricing chart method of determining applicable mark-ups or margins is used. Retailers are required to file with the Office of Price Stabilization (hereafter referred to as OPS) a "list date pricing chart" and to fix their ceiling prices by using this chart. (Sample charts are shown in Appendix "A.") The list date under this regulation is February 24, 1951.

Article I tells you the scope of this regulation.

Article II tells you how to prepare your charts.

Article III sets forth the rules for computing ceiling prices by reference to your charts. It also tells you how to fix your ceiling prices if you cannot use the pricing rules.

Article IV prescribes rules for pricing in special cases (for example, up-stream and cross stream sales, transfers of business, sales of branded articles, etc.).

Article V contains general provisions such as record-keeping requirements, marking or posting ceiling prices, how to treat taxes, sales slips, prohibitions, etc.

## Article I—Scope of Regulation

**SECTION 1. What commodities are covered.** This regulation applies only to sales at retail of the articles listed in Appendix B. This includes a wide variety of consumer goods. They are grouped into categories and each category is given a category number. For example, men's and boys' underwear and nightwear constitute category 116. From time to time articles not listed may be added by amendments to this regulation.

This regulation supersedes the General Ceiling Price Regulation for all articles listed in Appendix B. It does not apply, however: (1) to such articles listed in Appendix B for which ceiling prices for sales at retail are hereafter established by other regulations; nor (2) to any article for which sales at retail are hereafter exempted or suspended from price control by this or any other regulation; nor (3) to any imported article if it is sold by the one who imports it; nor (4) to antiques (any article made prior to 1850).

**SEC. 2. What sales are covered.** This regulation applies to sales at retail. It applies to all sales to ultimate consumers of all kinds (including individual, commercial, and industrial users<sup>1</sup>) of articles which are "bought and sold in substantially the same form." (See definition in section 59.) It applies to sales to persons other than ultimate consumers (such as other retailers and wholesalers) if those sales customarily amount to less than 10 per cent of the retailer's total sales of articles covered by this regulation and the retailer's ceiling prices for those sales are fixed by Section 40.

**SEC. 3. What sellers are covered.** (a) This regulation applies to any seller whose sales of articles covered by this regulation to individual ultimate consumers constitute more than 10 percent of the merchandise covered by this regulation which he buys and sells in substantially the same form. If, however, your annual net dollar volume of total sales in all your departments taken together, to individual ultimate consumers of all the articles covered by this regulation amounts to less than \$20,000.00 or if all of your sales to individual ultimate consumers are "accommodation sales" (see definition in section 59) you may elect to continue to fix your ceiling prices under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. You may not subsequently alter your election.

<sup>1</sup> Examples of ultimate consumers who are not individual ultimate consumers are hospitals, schools, and clubs.



(b) When used in this regulation, the word "seller" refers to each single separate seller covered by this regulation. If a seller makes sales at retail through more than one selling unit or department each selling unit or department is considered to be a separate seller, subject to all the provisions of this regulation. A person who sells through salesmen making sales at uniform prices is a single seller. All of the selling outlets of a chain which are included in one group, zone, class, or area which, under the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 1 to this regulation, are permitted to and to determine uniform prices centrally for certain articles, are as to those articles considered a single seller. The outlets of a chain which are included in one group, zone, class, or area to which the chain regularly sent invoices or statements showing the same selling prices for articles (and not showing costs) also constitute a single separate seller for the purpose of this regulation.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this regulation any seller at retail of an article for which a ceiling price has been established under section 43 (Uniform dollar and cents prices for certain articles) of this regulation or for which a ceiling price is established under a Supplementary Regulation to this regulation shall be permitted to sell the article at the price so established.

**Sec. 4. Where this regulation applies.** This regulation shall be applicable in the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia.

**Sec. 5. When to begin using pricing rules.** (a) You may begin to use these applicable pricing rules after you receive the acknowledgment of the filing of your chart but you must begin to use the rules not later than March 29, 1951 (unless you are a mail order establishment subject to paragraph (b) below).

(b) If you operate a mail order establishment as defined in section 59 of this regulation you are not required to observe the pricing rules of this regulation as to any mail order sales of articles covered by any of your catalogs, booklets, circulars, flyers, or other forms of printed lists which were printed before the list date. Your ceiling prices for such sales continue to be established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation for so long as the printed price lists remain in effect or until you establish a price for an article pursuant to the pricing rules of this regulation. However, you are required to observe the other requirements of this regulation and to price new articles, new catalogs, booklets, circulars, flyers or other forms of printed price lists on the basis of the pricing rules in this regulation.

#### Article II—Pricing Charts

**Sec. 11. Filing of charts.** If you are a seller subject to this regulation you must prepare two copies of a list date pricing chart. The chart must be dated and must be signed by one of your officers or owners. A chart for an outlet which is itself a separate seller under this regulation or a department in a departmentalized establishment may be signed by the store manager or department head. One copy of the chart must be kept for your use and for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization and the other must

be filed with your OPS office<sup>1</sup> on or before March 29, 1951.

**Sec. 12. Failure to file charts.** On and after March 29, 1951, you may not offer, sell, or deliver any article covered by this regulation unless you have filed the chart described above. On and after April 28, 1951, you may not offer, sell or deliver any article covered by this regulation until you have received from the OPS an acknowledgment of the filing of your chart.

**Sec. 13. Contents of charts; general.** Put at the top of your chart the following general information:

(a) Your business name and address;

(b) Your list date. (This is February 24, 1951, unless you were not open for business on that day. In that event your list date is the most recent day in 1951 before that day on which you were open for business and offered for sale any article covered by this regulation.)

(c) Your type of store.<sup>2</sup> First, state whether it is a mail order establishment, a chain outlet, or an independent retail store; and second, state whether it is a men's and boys' clothing and furnishing store, a women's clothing store, an infants' and children's wear shop, a women's specialty shop, a millinery store, a shoe store, a department in a department store, a general merchandise store, a limited price variety store, a dry goods store, a furniture store, a home furnishings store, or other type of store. (A department in a departmentalized establishment must also state its department number or name.)

(d) State which of the following brackets includes the approximate net dollar volume of your total retail sales of all commodities covered by this regulation in the calendar year 1950 or your most recent fiscal year:

Over—	Up to and including—
\$10,000	\$10,000
30,000	30,000
50,000	50,000
100,000	100,000
300,000	300,000
1,000,000	1,000,000
2,000,000	2,000,000
5,000,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	10,000,000
20,000,000	20,000,000

(A department in a departmentalized establishment may omit the volume of its retail sales if the establishment files a statement of its approximate total net dollar volume of retail sales of all commodities in all departments, although each department is required to file a separate chart.)

(e) Number each page of your chart.

**Sec. 14. Contents of charts: related general information.** This section tells what the chart must contain about the costs and offering prices of each category<sup>3</sup> which you offered for sale on the

list date. List the information in five (5) columns below the general information called for in the preceding section. List an article as "offered for sale on the list date" if it was in your store, unpacked, and available for sale on that date. (If you are a mail order establishment list an article as "offered for sale on the list date" if it was listed in one of your catalogs, booklets, circulars, flyers, or other printed price lists in effect on that date.)

If in the course of your business you regularly buy used or imperfect articles (including such articles when received as trade-ins) for the purpose of repairing and reconditioning them and selling them as reconditioned or repaired, in preparing your chart you shall omit every item which you repaired or reconditioned before sale. Note on the chart each category from which such items have been omitted.

If you offered for sale on the list date any article which you acquired by a transfer from another department or part of the same legal entity you must omit such article in preparing your chart.

When the phrase "you offered" is used in this regulation it means "you offered for sale on the list date." Before you begin to prepare your list date chart study the sample charts in Appendix A for the appropriate form. (The OPS will not supply chart forms.)

**Sec. 15. Column 1: List of categories offered for sale.** In the first column from the left, list by the number given for that category in Appendix B, each category which you offered. If you are including in a "general" category (as defined in Appendix B) any article not specifically listed for that category in Appendix B, list such article in parenthesis in column 1 immediately below the category number in which you are including it.

**Sec. 16. Column 2: List of net costs.** In the second column from the left, list opposite each category shown in column 1, the last "net cost" at which you bought each different article, style, model, or lot number in that category which you offered. Follow these directions for listing net costs:

(a) Find your "net cost" by deducting all discounts (including cash discounts) from the invoice cost on the last invoice you received<sup>4</sup> before the list date for a particular article, style, model or lot number which you have listed. In order that markups on your chart may as nearly as possible reflect your normal markups, if your last invoice was received after January 1, 1951 and your selling price on February 24, 1951 was unchanged from your initial offering price based on the next to the last invoice which you had received for that article, you may list the net cost on the next to the last invoice. Deduct discounts you could have taken whether you took them or not. No freight, handling charge, OPS adjustment charge, or other similar charge may be added.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> If you are an outlet of a chain not included in a group of outlets for which your central office is permitted to use the same pricing chart in accordance with section 3 (b) of this regulation, you may use the invoice furnished by your central office.

<sup>5</sup> An alternative method for preparing charts for and pricing categories 701 to 752, which permits freight to be reflected is provided in Supplementary Regulation 2 to this regulation.

<sup>1</sup> Your OPS office is the district office having jurisdiction over the area in which your store is located. If, however, you are a mail order establishment or a chain governed by section 2 or 3 of Supplementary Regulation 1 your OPS office is the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C.

<sup>2</sup> "Store" means a separate seller as defined in section 3 (b), or the separate establishment or a department in the establishment at or from which you make sales to ultimate consumers. A mail order establishment is also called a store.



(b) List your net costs in order from the lowest to the highest.

(c) List each different net cost separately even though you bought other articles, styles, models, or lot numbers in the category for the same gross invoice cost. Thus, if you bought three different articles, styles, models, or lot numbers in a category at \$3.50, 8/10 EOM,<sup>8</sup> \$3.50, 3/10 EOM, or \$3.50 net, list each of these net costs separately as \$3.22, \$3.40, and \$3.50, respectively.

(d) List each different net cost only once in the category even though you offered more than one article, style, model, or lot number of that net cost in that category.

(e) If you offered a particular style, model, or lot number which you bought at more than one net cost, list only the net cost shown on the last invoice you received before the list date for that style, model, or lot number, unless you are permitted by paragraph (a) of this section to use an earlier invoice.

(f) List each net cost per unit. Thus, if you buy at "per dozen" prices divide the net cost per dozen by 12 and list the result as your net cost per unit. Similarly, if you buy at a price per gross or per hundred, divide your net cost per gross by 144, or per hundred by 100 to find your net unit cost.

(g) You may round your cost to the nearest cent. Thus, you may list \$1.735 as \$1.74 and \$1.734 as \$1.73.<sup>9</sup>

**SEC. 17. Column 3: Offering prices.** In the third column from the left, list opposite each net cost shown in column 2, each different price at which you offered to your most numerous class of purchaser<sup>10</sup> an article of that category having that net cost. Follow these directions for listing offering prices:

(a) Do not list offering prices which are higher than your ceiling price for the article on the list date. If your offering price was higher than your ceiling price on the list date you must list your ceiling price.

(b) To avoid the distortion caused by markdowns you may list as your offering price for an article either the price at which you actually offered it on the list date or the price at which you offered the article when you first offered it for sale. If you list your first offering price rather than your list date offering price, place the letter "M" after the price in this column.

(c) To avoid the distortion caused by your having re-marked an article prior to January 26, 1951, to a price greater than that at which you first offered it, you must list in column 3 the price at which you first offered it. If you list such a price you must place a letter "U" after the price in column 3.

(d) To avoid the distortion caused by your having initially marked an article since December 1, 1950, at a price greater

<sup>8</sup> "8/10 EOM" means 8 percent discount if paid within 10 days after the end of the month.

<sup>9</sup> You may, if you wish, list your gross invoice cost per dozen, per gross, or per hundred, and your purchase discounts, in parenthesis, following the net unit cost. Thus, you might list \$1.29 (\$16.00, 3/10 EOM per doz.).

<sup>10</sup> This will be the class containing the greatest number of purchasers. If you have more than one class of purchaser, use a footnote to show the class of purchaser used in preparing your chart. Section 30 provides that other classes of purchasers must get their customary differentials.

than that at which you normally would have marked that article you must list in column 3 the price at which you normally would have marked that article (as, for example, if you had marked the article in anticipation of an increase in replacement cost). You must put the actual price at which you offered the article on the list date in parenthesis beside the net cost in column 2 and place a letter "R" after each such price listed in column 3.

(e) If your offering price includes a tax on a particular sale or delivery (such as a sales tax or a compensating use tax) which the law permits you to state separately from the price, you must deduct the full amount of such tax included in your offering price before you list it. You need not deduct from your offering price any tax which you stated separately from and in addition to your offering price.

(f) You will find that in some cases you have listed more than one offering price opposite a single net cost in a particular category. You must draw a circle around one of these prices; section 19 tells you which offering price to circle. To select your circled price you first have to find your average percentage markup for the category. Section 18 explains how to find a category average percentage markup.

**SEC. 18. Category average percentage markup.** Compute your average percentage markup for a category as follows:

**Step 1.** Add together all the net costs listed for that category in column 2. To find the correct average, you must, of course, add together an equal number of costs and offering prices. Therefore, just for purposes of this step (you should use a separate work sheet), you must add in each net cost as many times as you have listed different offering prices opposite it;

**Step 2.** Add together all the offering prices listed in column 3 for that category;

**Step 3.** Subtract the total of the net costs found in Step 1 from the total of the offering prices found in Step 2;

**Step 4.** Divide the remainder found in Step 3 by the total of the net costs found in Step 1. The result is your average percentage markup on cost.<sup>11</sup> When you have found your average percentage markup for a category, enter it in column 1 for that category.

**Example:** The way to compute average percentage markup for men's and boys' shirts, category 117, may be illustrated as follows:

Total the net costs	Total the offering prices
\$1.21	\$1.98
1.25	1.98
1.38	2.25
(1.38)	2.50
1.82	2.98
1.94	3.50
3.64	5.95
(3.64)	6.95
5.34	7.95
(5.34)	8.95
26.94	44.99

(Note that the costs in parentheses appear only on your work sheet. They do not appear on your chart.)

<sup>11</sup> You may, if you wish, figure your percentage markups as "margins on selling

price" instead of on your net cost, but you must use the same method of figuring all percentage margins and average percentage margins. If you have chosen to list margins on selling price, you must state this on your chart, and must use margins on offerings (or selling) price wherever this regulation refers to a markup over net cost.

**SEC. 19. Circled price.** Where you have listed more than one offering price opposite a single net cost in a particular category, you must draw a circle around the offering price which comes closest to reflecting the average percentage markup for the category. If the price you get is midway between two offering prices, draw a circle around the lower of the two.

**Example.** You have listed offering prices of \$2.88, \$3.00 and \$3.25 for a net cost of \$2.00 in category 202, and your average percentage markup for category 202 is 52%. To apply this rule multiply \$2.00 by 52% (\$2.00 × 0.52 = \$1.04) and add \$2.00 to the result (\$2.00 + \$1.04 = \$3.04) resulting in a price of \$3.04. When you look at the three offering prices which you have listed for a \$2.00 net cost, you find that the offering price closest to \$3.04 is \$3.00. Therefore, \$3.00 is the "circled" price.

If your average percentage markup had been 47% you would have found a price of \$2.94 (\$2.00 × 0.47 = \$0.94; \$2.00 + \$0.94 = \$2.94). Since \$2.94 is midway between your listed offering prices of \$2.88 and \$3.00, you would have selected the lower of the two, and \$2.88 would have been your circled price.

**SEC. 20. Column 4: Percentage markups.** In the fourth column from the left, list the percentage markup for each different net cost listed in column 2. If more than one offering price is listed opposite the same net cost in a category, you list the percentage markup for the circled price only. To figure a percentage markup, subtract the net cost listed in column 2 from the offering price listed opposite it in column 3, and divide the difference by the net cost. Round the result to one decimal place. For example, you should list 53.72 percent as 53.7 percent and 53.75 percent as 53.8 percent.

**Example.** If you have listed a net cost of \$3.22 and an offering price of \$4.95, you subtract \$3.22 from \$4.95 (\$4.95 - \$3.22 = \$1.73) and divide the difference, \$1.73, by the net cost, \$3.22 (\$1.73 ÷ \$3.22 = 0.53773). Your percentage markup over cost for your \$3.22 net cost is, therefore, 53.8%. Enter 53.8% in Column 4 opposite the \$3.22 net cost.

**SEC. 21. Column 5: List of invoices—**

(a) **What invoices must be listed.** In the fifth column from the left, list one invoice for every offering price shown in column 3. The invoice you list must cover your purchase at the corresponding net cost listed in column 2 for an article of that category which you offered at that price. If pursuant to section 16 (a) you have listed in column 1 a net cost from an invoice other than the last invoice you got before the list date, you must place a letter "E" beside the invoice listed in column 5.

price" instead of on your net cost, but you must use the same method of figuring all percentage margins and average percentage margins. If you have chosen to list margins on selling price, you must state this on your chart, and must use margins on offerings (or selling) price wherever this regulation refers to a markup over net cost.



(b) *How to list an invoice.* State your supplier's name and the date and number of the invoice. In parenthesis following the listing of the invoice you must identify the article the purchase of which at the cost shown in column 2 is covered by the invoice. (An alternative method of listing invoices is provided in Supplementary Regulation 2 to this regulation.)

(c) *Inspection of invoices.* On request you must supply for examination to the OPS or its agent any invoice which you have listed in column 5.

**SEC. 22. Amendment of charts—(a) Amendment by seller.** If you find that you have filed an incorrect chart you must file an amendment to your chart with the OPS office where you filed your original chart and you must attach to the amendment a statement explaining why the changes conform your chart to the requirements of the regulation.

*Example.* If you wish to amend an inaccurate offering price listed on your original chart, you must also recompute your average percentage markup for that category, and reexamine your circled prices for that category to see if the new category average percentage markup requires a change in any of them. If changes are required, the amendment to your chart must show all the corrections which were necessary.

You may not use the amendment to your chart in fixing ceiling prices until you have received acknowledgment from your OPS office of receipt of the amendment.

(b) *Amendment by Office of Price Stabilization.* The OPS may at any time issue an order amending your chart to bring your mark-ups into line with mark-ups established by this regulation for sellers of the same class. Also, upon examination of your chart and any amendment thereto if the records necessary to substantiate information appearing on your chart or the amendment are inadequate the OPS may issue an order amending your chart to bring the mark-ups in line with the level of mark-ups established under this regulation.

### Article III—Computing Ceiling Prices

**SEC. 30. How to compute ceiling prices.** To compute your ceiling price for the sale to an ultimate consumer, of an article covered by this regulation, refer to your chart and use the first applicable pricing rule found below in this Article III. (Note that sales covered by this regulation to persons other than ultimate consumers must be priced under section 40, "Upstream" and "Cross Stream" Sales and sales of "Cross Stream" articles to ultimate consumers.)

In applying these rules, you must compute your ceiling price for each article to the class of purchaser you used in preparing your chart and apply your customary differentials to that price to find your ceiling price to all other classes of purchasers. You may not change the terms, allowances, discounts, or differentials which you customarily gave to various classes of purchasers, if the change would result in a higher net price.

Wherever this regulation refers to a list date chart it means only a chart correctly prepared in accordance with sections 13 to 21 of this regulation. If your chart is improper or inaccurate, your ceiling prices shall be prices computed on the basis of a correct chart.

**SEC. 31. Net cost: OPS adjustment charge.** "Net cost," in this regulation means net unit cost of an article after deducting all discounts you could have taken, or your supplier's ceiling price<sup>10</sup> for the article, whichever is lower. (You may round your cost to the nearest cent.) You may not include in "net cost" any item on an invoice received by you labelled "OPS adjustment charge." Freight, handling charge, or other similar charges may not be added.<sup>11</sup>

**SEC. 32. Rule 1: Articles belonging to a category on your chart and with a net cost listed on your chart.** If the article you are pricing is in a category listed in Column 1 of your chart, and if it has a net cost listed in column 2, its ceiling price is the offering price you listed in column 3 for that net cost and category. If you have a circled price for that net cost and category, the circled price is the ceiling price for the article.

*Example.* You wish to price a pair of men's pajamas which cost you \$1.29 net. On your chart you have listed offering prices of \$2.00 and \$2.24 for a \$1.29 net cost in category 116. You have circled \$2.00. Therefore, your ceiling price for these pajamas is \$2.00 per pair. If you had listed only one price \$2.24 for a \$1.29 net cost, your ceiling price would be, of course, \$2.24.

**SEC. 33. Rule 2: Articles belonging to a category listed on your chart but having a net cost lower than the lowest cost listed for that category.** If the article you are pricing has a net cost lower than the lowest net cost listed for that category in column 2 of your chart, you compute your ceiling price by multiplying the net cost of the article by the average of the percentage markups in column 4 of the two lowest costs shown on the chart for that category, and adding the result to the net cost.

*Example.* You wish to price a girl's sweater having a \$1.94 net cost. The two lowest net costs on your chart for category 208 are \$2.07 and \$2.26. The percentage markups listed for the last two are 55.6% and 54% respectively. You average the last two ( $55.6 + 54 = 109.6 \div 2 = 54.8$ ) and find that 54.8% is the average. The ceiling price for the sweater is found by multiplying \$1.94 by 54.8 ( $1.94 \times 54.8 = 1.06$ ) and adding the result, \$1.06 to \$1.94 ( $1.94 + 1.06 = 3.00$ ). The total, \$3.00 is your ceiling price.

**SEC. 34. Rule 3. Articles belonging to a category listed on your chart, but having a net cost higher than the highest cost listed for that category.** If the article you are pricing has a net cost higher than the highest net cost listed for that category in column 2 of your chart, you compute your ceiling price by multiplying the net cost of the article by the lower of (a) the average of the percentage markups listed in column 4 for the two highest costs shown on the chart for

that category, or (b) the average percentage markup for the category, and adding the result to the net cost.

*Example.* You wish to price a woman's slip having a \$7.95 net cost. The two highest net costs on your chart for category 211 are \$8.95 and \$5.95. The percentage markups listed for the last two are 67.6% and 63.5%, respectively. You average the last two ( $67.6 + 63.5 = 131.1 \div 2 = 65.6$ ) and find 65.6%. The category average percentage markup for category 211 is 67%. Since the average of the percentages for the two highest cost lines (65.6%) is lower than the category average (67%), you use 65.6% to find the ceiling price of the slip. The ceiling price for the slip is found by multiplying \$7.95 by 65.6 ( $7.95 \times 65.6 = 5.22$ ) and add the result \$5.22 to the net cost, \$7.95 ( $7.95 + 5.22 = 13.17$ ). The total, \$13.17 is the ceiling price.

**SEC. 35. Rule 4. Articles belonging to a category listed on your chart but having a net cost between two net costs listed for that category.** (a) If the article you are pricing has a net cost between two net costs listed for that category (except between the two lowest net costs for the category) in column 2 of your chart, you compute your ceiling price by multiplying the net cost of the article by the lower of (1) the percentage markup listed in column 4 for the net cost next lower than the one you are pricing, or (2) the average percentage markup listed for that category in column 1, and adding the result to the net cost.

*Example.* You wish to price a man's shirt with a net cost of \$1.47. You have not listed any net cost of \$1.47 for category 117, but you have listed net costs of \$1.50 and \$1.46. Your percentage markup for your \$1.46 net cost is 54%. Your average category markup for category 117 is 53.1%. Since 53.1% is the lower, your ceiling price is found by multiplying the net cost \$1.46 by 53.1 ( $1.46 \times 53.1 = .775$ ) and adding the result \$0.78 to \$1.46. The total ( $1.46 + .78 = 2.24$ ) \$2.24 is the ceiling price.

(b) If the article you are pricing has a net cost between the two lowest net costs listed for that category in column 2 of your chart, you compute your ceiling price for that article by using Rule 2 (section 33).

**SEC. 36. Rule 5: Articles belonging to a category comparable to a category listed on your chart.** If the article you are pricing does not belong to a category which is listed in column 1 of your chart, look in Appendix C where you will find for each category a list of other categories which are "comparable" to that category. See whether column 1 of your chart contains the first comparable category listed in Appendix C for the category to which the article you are pricing belongs. If it does not contain the first comparable category, see whether you have listed in column 1 the second, then the third, and so on until you find a comparable category which is listed on your chart. Then compute your ceiling price by applying Rules 1, 2, 3, or 4, as if the article you are pricing belonged in that comparable category.

*Example.* You have not listed category 701 on your chart, but now purchase a bedroom suite at a net cost of \$85.00. You look in Appendix C and find that categories 706, 708, 714, 703, and 710 are listed as comparable to category 701. When you look in column 1 of your chart to see whether you have listed any of these categories. You have not listed category 706 on your chart, but you have listed category 708. Rule 5

<sup>10</sup> If you operate an outlet of a chain not included in a group of outlets for which your central office is permitted to use the same pricing chart in accordance with section 3(b), and if your chart was not prepared on the basis of net cost of articles to your central office, "your supplier's ceiling price" for articles shipped to you by your central office is the amount shown on your central office's invoice to you correctly prepared under Supplementary Regulation 1 to this Regulation.

<sup>11</sup> An alternative method for pricing categories 701-752 which permits freight to be reflected is provided in Supplementary Regulation 2 to this regulation.



requires you to figure your ceiling price for this bedroom suite as if it belonged to category 708. You find that you have listed a net cost of \$85.00 in column 2 for category 708, and an offering price of \$150.00 in column 3 for that net cost. You therefore apply Rule 1 and your ceiling price for the bedroom suite is \$150.00.

**SEC. 37. Rule 6. Articles belonging to a category where your chart has at least three categories in the same group of categories.** If the article you are pricing is not in a category on your chart and you have no comparable category but you do have on your chart at least three categories in the same group<sup>12</sup> of categories, you compute your ceiling price under this rule. (If you cannot price under this rule you determine your price under section 39 which provides for the use of a markup table or in special instances for application for a pricing method.)

(a) **Groups of categories.** All categories are divided into the following groups:

- Group I—Categories 101-607.
- Group II—Categories 701-752.
- Group III—Categories 801-854.
- Group IV—Categories 1001-1030.

(b) **Pricing method.** (1) List the appropriate categories and category average percentages. If you have at least three categories of the appropriate group<sup>12</sup> on your chart, you list as many of these categories as you have on your chart, setting forth opposite each, your average percentage markup<sup>13</sup> for each category. Note: You may not use this rule for a category in Group II (701-752) if your chart for these categories was prepared pursuant to the alternative method provided in Section 5 of Supplementary Regulation 2 to this regulation.

(2) Compute the "group average" for these categories. You do this by adding together all the average markups for the categories you have listed and dividing this sum by the number of categories which you have listed.

(3) Apply table in Appendix D. Turn to the table in Appendix D. The top row of the table is divided into a series of percentage brackets. In the first column to the left find the category number which includes the article you are pricing. Follow this category number across and find the markup which appears in the column under the percentage bracket which includes the "group average" which you computed under subparagraph (2). This is your percentage markup over cost for the new category.

(4) Multiply the net cost of the article you are pricing by this percentage markup. Add the result to the net cost of the

article. This final result is your ceiling price for the article you are pricing.

*Example.* You wish to price a set of boy's ear muffs on which your net cost is 50 cents. Ear muffs belong to category 123 on the CPR 7 chart. You find, on examining your chart, that neither this category, nor any one of the "comparable" categories is listed on your chart.

Since category 123 belongs to the group of categories numbered from 101-607 inclusive, you look on your chart to find whether you have listed at least three categories in this group. If you do not have at least three such categories listed on your chart (excluding categories 105A, 105B, 105C, 105D, 204, 214 and 353), you cannot use this pricing rule and the ear muffs must be priced under section 39.

Let us assume that actually you have listed on your chart articles belonging to eight categories of this group of numbers. These categories have percentage markups over cost as follows:

Category:	Average percentage markup	Category:	Average percentage markup
102-----	63	215-----	62
105-----	63	217-----	68
110-----	63	302-----	65
116-----	65	304-----	60

You must compute your "group average" for all these categories by adding the average markups for these categories and dividing the result by the number of categories which you have listed above (509÷8). Your "group average" is 63.625%.

You next turn to the table in Appendix D. In the first column to the left you will find a series of category numbers. Follow this column downward until you reach category 123.

Follow this row across the table until you come to the percentage bracket appearing in the top row of the table which includes your "group average"—in this case the bracket designated "over 62 including 65." At this point you will find that the allowable percentage markup for category 123 is 65.7%. This is your percentage markup for this category and for the article you are pricing.

You next multiply the net cost of the article you are pricing by this percentage markup ( $50 \times .657 = \$32.85$ ). Add this figure to your net cost of the article you are pricing ( $50 + 32.85 = \$82.85$ ). The result, \$82.85, is your ceiling price for the article you are pricing.

(5) **Group averages above table in Appendix D.** If, in pricing a category included in Group I (101-607), your group average is over 101 percent; in Group II (701-752) over 127 percent; in Group III (801-854) over 101 percent; and, in Group IV (1001-1030) over 109 percent, you find your percentage markup over cost by multiplying your group average by the multiplier listed for that category in Appendix F.

*Example:* If you are a house to house seller and have a "group average" of 150% for your categories in the group 101 to 607, inclusive, and you now wish to sell handbags (category 218) which you find you must price under this rule, you determine your markup over net cost as follows: refer to the multiplier opposite category 218 in Appendix F. There you will find the figure 1.045. This means that your markup on cost for handbags is 156.8% ( $150 \times 1.045 = 156.75$ ).

(c) **Articles which cannot be priced under Rule 6.** If the article you are pricing is included in categories 105A, 105B, 105C, 105D, 204, 214, 353 and 803D; or if your chart for categories 701-752 was prepared pursuant to the alternative method provided in section 5 of Supple-

mentary Regulation 2 to this regulation; or if you do not have three categories in the appropriate group on your chart, you price such article under section 39.

**SEC. 38. Rule 7: Pricing method for repaired or reconditioned items.** If in the course of your business you regularly buy used or imperfect articles (including such articles when received as trade-ins) for the purpose of repairing and reconditioning them and selling them as reconditioned or repaired, and your chart as filed indicates that such articles have been omitted, you may compute a price for such a used or imperfect article which you have repaired or reconditioned in the following manner: (a) add to the net cost of the article the net cost of reconditioning or repairing the article but not to exceed a cost greater than that required to restore the article to a factory standard article of the same type; (b) multiply the total thus obtained by the category average percentage markup for the category including the article you are pricing, and (c) add the result to the total found in (a). If your chart has no markup for that category you use the markup for the category in Appendix E.

**SEC. 39. Ceiling prices for sellers who cannot price under other sections of the regulation.** If sections 30 to 38 do not provide a method for establishing your ceiling price for an article, you figure your ceiling under this section.

(a) **Use of Appendix E markups—(1) Pricing method.** If you have never priced an article under this section you find your ceiling price for all articles which must be priced under this section as follows by using the Table in Appendix E: On the left side is listed a column of category numbers; opposite each category number is a percentage markup. Find the percentage markup for the category to which the article you are pricing belongs. Multiply the net cost of the article you are pricing by this percentage markup. Add the result so obtained to the net cost of the article. The amount so arrived at is your ceiling price for the article you are pricing.

(2) **Reports.** You may not sell or deliver any article which you are required to price under this section until you have filed whichever of the following reports is applicable:

(i) You must file a statement that you have filed a list date pricing chart (if that is a fact) and a list of the categories you intend to price under subsection (1) of this section; or

(ii) If you have not filed a list date pricing chart you must file a statement containing the following information:

(a) Your name and address or your proposed name and address and the names and addresses of all owners, stockholders, or officers of the business establishment. (Owners holding less than 10 percent of the total number of shares of corporations preparing this statement need not be listed.)

(b) The date or the proposed date of the organization of the business establishment.

(c) A list of the articles which you intend to price under this section.

(d) The type of store you operate or intend to operate (dry goods, furniture, men's furnishings, specialty shop, etc.).

(e) Special services which you offer or intend to offer (installment selling,

<sup>12</sup> "Group" as defined for this purpose includes any category which appears in the appropriate series of category numbers excluding categories 105A, 105B, 105C, 105D, 204, 214, 353, and 803D.

<sup>13</sup> Computations under this section are based on markups over cost. If you are on the "retail system," that is, if your chart markups are expressed as percentages of selling prices, you must convert your category markups to markups over cost. You do this by subtracting your average percentage margin on selling price for the category from 100%. You divide the result thus obtained into your percentage margin on selling price. After the percentage margin on selling price for all your categories have been converted to markups on cost you proceed as set forth above.



charge accounts, other credit terms, free delivery terms, etc.)

(f) If you are a leased department, the name and address of the prior lessee.

(b) *Applications for markups in excess of those specified in Appendix E.* You may not sell at markups in excess of those specified in Appendix E until you have received authorization to do so.

(1) *Eligibility.* If you are a seller who fixes ceiling prices under paragraph (a) of this section, you may apply to the Office of Price Stabilization office having jurisdiction over the area in which your business is located for authorization to use markups in excess of those set forth in Appendix E, if:

(i) You already own one or more established stores selling merchandise covered by this regulation at markups higher than those set forth in Appendix E; or

(ii) You already own one or more establishments selling articles not covered by this regulation at markups which for such goods represent markups higher than the average markups secured by other sellers of those goods; and

(iii) You (if you are an individually owned establishment) or any of the principal stockholders or managing officers had previous experience in selling merchandise covered by this regulation or related commodities as owner, officer, principal, or employee in an executive or managerial capacity in a business handling merchandise covered by this regulation at markups higher than those listed in Appendix E and have not operated at or below markups set forth in Appendix E since the list date.

(2) *Filing and contents of applications.* The application filed with the OPS must set forth the markups applied for and information which would permit determination pursuant to the rules of eligibility set forth above.

(3) *Authorization.* (i) Upon application made pursuant to subparagraph (2) the OPS may, by order, authorize you to use markups higher than those listed in Appendix E. Such markups will be in line with those of sellers most nearly like you in your trading area but not higher than your own past experience and in no case (except in an OPS district or resort center where the average of markups is unusually high) will markups be authorized which exceed the highest markups at or below which those sellers comprising three-fourths of the sellers covered by the regulation operate.

(c) *Applications by certain sellers who sell exclusively in sets (groups of articles) to which services have been added—(1) Eligibility.* If prior to February 24, 1951, you have been engaged in the business of assembling, packaging, and selling sets (groups of articles) to which you have added services the cost of which is more than 10 percent of the total of the net costs of the constituent articles of the assembled sets, you may apply to your OPS office for a pricing method for the sale of your assembled sets. You must file two (2) copies of an application containing the following information:

- (i) Your name and address;
- (ii) Date when you entered business;
- (iii) Description of manner in which you conduct your business (indicating whether you are a department store, a leased department, a specialty store, or

other; cash, installment or other terms; and class of merchandise you handle);

(iv) A list of all sets offered by you for sale on the list date, enumerating for each the articles included in each set, the cost of each set, the cost of each article, the cost of services added by you on each set, and the selling price of each set on the list date; and

(v) Substantiating evidence such as advertisements, catalogs, or prospectuses to show that you sold or offered for sale the sets (listed under (iv)) on the list date.

(2) *Authorization.* Upon application made pursuant to subparagraph (2), the OPS may, by order, permit you to add to the total of the net costs of the constituent articles the cost of the services you provide (packaging, monogramming, etc.) and a markup in line with the level of prices established by this regulation.

(d) *Applications by sellers who repair or recondition.* If you do not have a list date pricing chart and you are in or propose to enter the business of regularly buying (or taking in as trade-ins) used or imperfect articles for the purpose of reconditioning them and selling them as reconditioned or repaired, you may apply to your OPS office for a pricing method which will reflect your costs of repairing or reconditioning the articles which you sell. In such a case the OPS may, by order, permit you to add to the ceiling price established under this regulation the actual net cost of reconditioning or repairing the articles which you sell. In no case shall the cost of reconditioning or repairing include a cost greater than that required to restore the article to a factory standard article of the same type.

#### Article IV—Ceiling Prices in Special Cases

SEC. 40. "Up stream" and "cross stream" sales and sales of "cross stream" articles to ultimate consumers. If your sales to persons other than ultimate consumers constitute less than 10% of your total sales of articles covered by this regulation you are governed by this regulation as to those sales and your ceiling prices for those sales are computed under this section.

(a) *Ceiling prices for "up stream" sales.* Your ceiling price for a sale of any article covered by this regulation to any person other than an individual ultimate consumer, another retailer, or an industrial, commercial, or institutional user, is the net cost of that article to you.

(b) *Ceiling prices for "cross stream" sales.* (1) Your ceiling price for a sale to another retailer of any article covered by this regulation shall be the sum of the following items:

(i) the net cost of the article to you (which, as defined in Section 31 excludes any freight, OPS adjustment charge or handling charge);

(ii) the incoming freight allocable to that article which you have paid in addition to the net cost;

(iii) the OPS adjustment charge, if any, shown on the invoice received by you;

(iv) the handling charge, if any, which you customarily made when selling articles covered by this regulation to another retailer immediately prior to January 26, 1951. In no event, however, may your handling charge exceed 10

percent of the net cost of the article to you.

You must give to the buyer an invoice which must state separately each item making up your costs as itemized in this subparagraph (1) and, in addition, must contain the following notice:

#### NOTICE

You must compute the price for resale of the above articles pursuant to section 40 (c) of Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

(2) If you customarily made sales of commodities covered by this regulation to other retailers immediately prior to January 26, 1951, on which you figured your price by granting a specific discount from your retail price, you may continue to make such sales (excepting sales of articles purchased by you from other retailers). On such sales you must furnish the buyer with an invoice, which, in addition to showing your retail price as established by this regulation and the discount you granted, must contain the following notice:

#### NOTICE OF CEILING PRICE

Under Section 40 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 you may not sell the above articles to consumers at prices higher than our retail ceiling shown on this invoice.

(c) *Ceiling prices for sales to ultimate consumers of articles purchased from other retailers.* (1) If you purchase articles covered by this regulation from another retailer and pay the seller his costs permitted to him under paragraph (b) (1), you must determine your ceiling price for sales of these articles to ultimate consumers in accordance with the pricing rules of this regulation taking your net cost from your supplier's invoice and excluding all freight, OPS adjustment charge and handling charges.

(2) If you purchase articles covered by this regulation and pay the seller his retail price less a specified discount, you must use as your ceiling price for sales of those articles to ultimate consumers the seller's retail price as stated on his invoice to you.

(d) *Articles acquired by transfer from another seller in the same selling establishment.* If one department or part of the same legal entity acquired an article by a transfer from another part of the same legal entity, the transferee pricing such an article must use as his net cost the net cost determined from the invoice received by the transferor.

The document covering the transfer must show the original invoice cost and must be preserved for inspection by the OPS.

SEC. 41. *Pricing methods for certain chain stores and mail order establishments.* Special pricing methods for certain chain stores and mail order establishments are provided in Supplementary Regulation 1 to this Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

SEC. 42. *Transfers of business—(a) How a transferee fixes his ceiling prices.* This section applies to you if:

(1) After the list date, you purchase or otherwise acquire a substantial part of the business, assets, or stock in trade of any business which sells or sold any articles covered by this regulation at retail; and

(2) You carry on the business or continue to sell at retail articles in any category covered by this regulation and



sold by your transferor before the transfer; and

(3) You carry on the business or continue to sell in a store separate from any other store previously owned or operated by you for the sale of such articles at retail. If this section applies to you, your ceiling prices are the same as those which your transferor would have had if the transfer had not taken place (except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section). Your obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same as if the transfer had not taken place. The transferor must either preserve and make available to you or turn over to you all records of transactions before the transfer which you need to comply with this regulation.

(b) *Filing charts.* If your transferor has not already filed a chart, you must prepare a chart based on his experience on the list date, using the list date which he would have used if no transfer had occurred. If your transferor has filed a chart, you must file a statement showing your business name and address and the date of the transfer. (You must attach a copy of this statement to the chart in your possession.) If the transferor's records are not available to you, you must fix your ceiling prices under section 39.

(c) *Mergers and combinations.* If, after the list date, two or more sellers merge, consolidate, or combine and continue operations as one seller, the seller who continues to operate shall fix his ceiling prices under this regulation on the same basis as that which the seller who had the largest dollar volume of sales of articles covered by this regulation during the 12 months immediately preceding the merger or combination would have had to follow.

**SEC. 43. Uniform dollar- and -cents prices for certain articles.** (a) *How prices are established.* The OPS may by order, upon application, establish dollar- and -cent retail ceiling prices for branded articles whenever it appears that:

(1) The article (or an article of the same type) was sold at retail at substantially uniform prices for a period immediately prior to January 26, 1951. The OPS may establish uniform retail ceiling prices for any article if the applicant has received or is eligible to receive an order under this section for any of his articles.

If the applicant had a policy of uniform retail prices for his branded merchandise and can show that the article was sold at substantially uniform prices except for a limited area, the OPS may establish uniform retail ceiling prices for the article. Uniform retail ceiling prices may be established for separate zones (not to exceed five zones) where the applicant can show that such differential was maintained as part of his uniform pricing policy immediately prior to January 26, 1951.

(2) The price requested for the article is no higher than the existing level of ceiling prices under this regulation.

Orders issued under this section will remain effective unless revoked or suspended by the Director. Orders may be revoked or suspended only if the Director is satisfied that such revocation or suspension is not inconsistent with the effective control of prices.

(b) *What the order may contain.* (1) an order may be issued under this section establishing uniform ceiling prices

for all retail sales of an article covered by this regulation although such retail sales may not otherwise be subject to this regulation.

(2) An order issued under this section will include a provision requiring the applicant to tag or ticket the article with the retail ceiling price and other specified information.

(3) An order issued under this section will require the applicant to send copies of the order and any subsequent amendments thereto to those purchasers for resale of the articles covered by the order.

(4) An order issued under this section will ordinarily be in the form of applicant's selling price and retail ceiling price relationships. Such an order will ordinarily require the applicant to submit, from time to time as specified in the order, a description of the articles which he is pricing pursuant to the terms of the order, changes in his prices to his customers, and any other information that may be required by the terms of the order.

(c) *Who may apply.* (1) A manufacturer or a wholesaler of a branded article may apply under this section if he can submit the information required by paragraph (d).

(2) A group of manufacturers selling the same article under the same brand name may apply as a group under this section if they can submit the information required by paragraph (d).

(d) *What the application must contain.* Two copies of each application must be filed with the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. The application must contain the following:

(1) Business name and address of the applicant.

(2) A complete identification of the article for which the price is sought including:

(i) The brand name identifying the article and its style or lot number.

(ii) Applicant's ceiling price.

(iii) An identification of the regulation or the identification of the order issued by the OPS under which his ceiling price was established.

(iv) His invoice price and terms to various classes of retailers.

(v) His suggested retail price, if any, immediately prior to January 26, 1951. (If he had a suggested retail price prior to January 26, 1951 he should submit evidence to show his method of retail price maintenance, such as national advertising, catalogues sent to retailers, advertising mats furnished retailers, etc. If he had no suggested retail price prior to January 26, 1951, or did not attempt to enforce his suggested retail price, but can show that the article was sold at substantially uniform prices, he should submit a list of the names and addresses, giving their retail selling price of the article immediately prior to January 26, 1951 of all of his retail customers in fifteen cities representing a cross section of his customers.)

(3) The uniform retail ceiling prices requested for the article.

(4) In the case of wholesalers applying under this section, the name and address of the manufacturer of the article and the manufacturer's style or lot numbers.

(5) In the case of a group of manufacturers applying for a single order

covering the articles manufactured in common by the group, the application must contain, in addition to the requirements of sub-paragraph (2) above, evidence to show that each manufacturer of the group, who sold the article, maintained the same retail prices on the same article with the same brand.

#### Article V—General Provisions

**SEC. 50. How to treat taxes.** The ceiling prices determined under the pricing rules in this regulation are your ceiling prices exclusive of tax. If a tax on a particular sale or delivery such as a sales tax or a compensating use tax is imposed and the tax law permits the tax to be separately stated, you may charge or collect the tax on the sale or delivery of the article in addition to the ceiling price fixed under the pricing rules. You must state the tax separately.

**SEC. 51. Marking, tagging or posting.** On and after July 1, 1951, you may not offer or sell any article covered by this regulation unless it is marked or tagged with the selling price in a manner plainly visible to, and understandable by, the purchasing public.

(a) *Marking.* You may mark the selling price on the shelf, bin, rack, or other holder or container upon or in which the article is kept provided all the articles kept on, or in the shelf, bin, rack, holder or container have the same selling price.

(b) *Tagging.* If you do not wish to mark the prices as described in (a) you must mark the selling price on each article itself by writing the price directly on the article or by attaching to the article a tag or ticket stating the selling price.

(c) *Posting.* On and after July 1, 1951, you may not offer or sell any article covered by this regulation unless you post in a prominent and clearly visible position in your store, a sign stating the following:

#### NOTICE

The prices of merchandise in this store are no higher than the OPS ceiling prices of the articles.

(d) *Rule for mail order establishments.* Mail order establishments must mark their ceiling prices for articles listed in printed price lists which have been printed after the list date in either of the following ways:

(1) State the ceiling price for each article covered by this regulation and listed in the price list, at the place in the publication where the article is listed.

(2) Print on the front cover of each printed price list (or on the front page of any list that has no cover) the following statement:

#### NOTICE

No price for any article listed or described herein exceeds the ceiling price for that article, as determined under the applicable OPS ceiling price regulation.

**SEC. 52. Records.** The records required by this section must be kept for as long as the Defense Production Act of 1950 remains in effect and for two years thereafter. All such records must be kept at your store, except in the case of certain chain stores for which special record keeping requirements are provided in Supplementary Regulation 1 to this regulation.



(a) *List date records.* You must preserve for inspection by the OPS:

(1) All records which you were required to prepare and preserve pursuant to section 16 (a) (1) and (4) of the General Ceiling Price Regulation<sup>14</sup> relating to articles covered by this regulation;

(2) All records relating to articles covered by this regulation which you were required to prepare and keep pursuant to section 16 (b) of the General Ceiling Price Regulation<sup>15</sup> from January 26, 1951, to the date you begin pricing under this regulation, not later than March 29, 1951;

(3) The last invoice which you received before the list date for each kind, style, model, or lot number of the articles offered for sale by you on the list date, and all other invoices which you used in preparing your list date chart; and

(4) All other records and data, such as sales slips, inventory records or work sheets, used by you in preparing your chart or showing your costs and offering prices on the list date.

(b) *Current records.*—(1) *Obtaining and preserving invoices.* On and after February 27, 1951, you must obtain a purchase invoice (or some other record of cost) and preserve the purchase invoices (or other cost record) which you received for all articles covered by this regulation. You must keep these invoices according to some recognized filing system, such as alphabetical, numerical, or chronological order. Upon request of any authorized agent of the OPS, you must let him examine your purchase invoices for any articles covered by this regulation.

(2) *"Retailing" invoices.* Before selling or offering for sale any article covered by this regulation which is delivered to you on or after February 27, 1951, you must "retail" the invoice, that is, you

<sup>14</sup> The pertinent section of the General Ceiling Price Regulation is as follows:

"Sec. 16. *Records.* This section tells you what records you must preserve and what additional records you must prepare.

"(a) *Base period records.*

"(1) You must preserve and keep available for examination by the Director of Price Stabilization those records in your possession showing the prices charged by you for the commodities or services which you delivered or offered to deliver during the base period, and also sufficient records to establish the latest net cost incurred by you prior to the end of the base period in purchasing the commodities (if you are a wholesaler or retailer).

"(4) You must also prepare and preserve a statement of your customary price differentials for terms and conditions of sale and classes of purchasers, which you had in effect during the base period."

<sup>15</sup> The pertinent section follows: "(b) *Current records.* If you sell commodities or services covered by this regulation you must prepare and keep available for examination by the Director of Price Stabilization for a period of two years, records of the kind which you customarily keep showing the prices which you charge for the commodities or services. In addition, you must prepare and preserve records indicating clearly the basis upon which you have determined the ceiling price for any commodities or services not delivered by you or offered for delivery during the base period. If you are a retailer you are required to preserve your purchase invoices and to record thereon both your initial selling price and the section of this regulation under which you have determined your ceiling price."

must mark your first selling price for each article on the invoice covering your purchase of the article, and the number of the section or the pricing rules under this regulation, or the special order or other order under which you figured your ceiling price for the article. The pricing rule and method may be stated merely as "Rule 1" or "Rule 3" or "Rule 6."

If the invoice does not state the quantity of each article, style, model or lot number which it covers, you must also enter the quantity on each invoice.

(3) *Preserving sales slips.* If you customarily prepared your sales slips in more than one copy, you must preserve for at least six months after delivery a duplicate copy of each sales slip delivered by you pursuant to section 54.

(4) *Listing items in General Category not enumerated in category or on chart.* If you fix ceiling prices for articles in a "general" category (as described in Appendix B) not specifically listed in that category and not offered for sale by you on the list date, you must prepare and preserve with your chart a list of such articles designating as to each the general category in which you placed the item.

SEC. 53. *Records and reports of initial markups or gross margins.*—(a) *Records and reports of initial percentage markups.*—(1) *Records.*

(i) *Base period records of initial percentage markups.* If you use the so-called "retail method" of accounting, or if you have other records from which the following information can be readily computed, you must preserve for inspection the data showing for each of the smallest subdivisions of your business (such as department, subdepartment, or store) for which you have such records:

(a) Your initial percentage markup on total purchases (not including opening inventory) for the calendar quarter beginning July 1, 1949 (or if your fiscal quarters begin on some other date, the fiscal quarter beginning nearest to July 1, 1949); and

(b) The corresponding initial percentage markup for each of the subsequent three calendar or fiscal quarters.

(ii) *Current records of initial percentage markup.* You must continue to prepare and preserve such records for the same periods and on the same accounting basis as you used in maintaining the records upon which the reports required in paragraph (2) (i) below are based.

(2) *Reports.*

(i) *Base period reports of initial percentage markups.* If you have the records required by paragraph (a) (1) (i) above you must prepare two copies of a report labelled "Initial Percentage Markups Report," listing your name and address and the initial percentage markup for each subdivision of your business for which you have such records for the periods described in paragraph (a) (1) (i). You must file one copy of this report with your list date chart and keep the other available for inspection by the OPS.<sup>16</sup>

(ii) *Current reports of initial percentage markups.* If you have filed a report of your initial percentage markup under paragraph (a) (2) (i) above for any

subdivision of your business you must file a similar report for any succeeding period in which your initial percentage markup for that subdivision exceeds your base period markup for the comparable period. The report must also indicate the period which it covers, the current initial percentage markup, and the number of percentage points by which the current initial percentage markup exceeds the base period. All such reports must be filed with the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., within 45 days from the close of the period.

(b) *Records and reports of gross margin.*—(1) *Records.*—(i) *Base period records of gross margin.* If you do not keep the records described in paragraph (a) (1) (i) above and your annual dollar volume of articles covered by this regulation exceeds \$50,000.00 for the calendar year 1949 or your fiscal year beginning nearest to June 1, 1949, you must preserve for inspection the data showing for each of the smallest subdivisions of your business (such as department, subdepartment or store) for which you have such records, as follows:

(a) Your quarterly percentage of gross margin for the calendar quarter beginning July 1, 1949 (or if your fiscal quarter begins on some other date, the fiscal quarter beginning nearest to July 1, 1949).

(b) The corresponding percent of gross margin for each of the subsequent three calendar or fiscal quarters.

(c) If you do not have monthly or quarterly records of gross margin your percentage of gross margin for the calendar year 1949 or your fiscal year beginning nearest to June 1, 1949.

"Gross margin" as used in this regulation is found as follows:

Step 1. Add the invoice cost of your beginning inventory for the reporting period and the invoice cost of your total purchases for the reporting period.

Step 2. Subtract the cost of your ending inventory from the total found in Step 1. The result is cost of goods sold.

Step 3. Subtract the cost of goods sold found in Step 2 from your total sales. The result is your dollar gross margin.

Step 4. Divide the dollar gross margin by your total sales. This is your percentage gross margin on sales.

Example: Period—January 1, 1949–December 31, 1949.

Step 1:

Beginning inventory.....	\$100,000
Total purchases.....	250,000

Total .....	350,000
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Step 2:

Ending inventory.....	—90,000
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Cost of goods sold.....	260,000
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Step 3:

Total sales.....	395,000
Cost of goods sold.....	—260,000

Gross dollar margin.....	135,000
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Step 4:  $135,000 \div 395,000 = 34.2\%$  = Percentage gross margin on sales.

(ii) *Current records of gross margin.* You must continue to prepare and preserve such records for the same periods, that is quarter-year or annual and on the same accounting basis as you used in maintaining the records upon which the reports required in paragraph (2) (i) below are based.

(2) *Reports.*—(i) *Base period reports of gross margin.* If you are covered by

<sup>16</sup> This report may be filed on OPS Public Form No. 3, available at OPS local or regional Offices.



paragraph (a) (1) (i) above you must prepare two copies of a report labelled "Gross Margin Report," listing your name and address and the gross margin percentages for each of the subdivisions of your business for which you have such records for the periods described in that paragraph. You must file one copy of this report with your list date chart and keep the other available for inspection by the OPS."

(ii) *Current reports of gross margin.* If you have filed a report of your gross margin under (i) above for any subdivision of your business you must file a similar report for any succeeding period in which your gross margin percentage for that subdivision exceeds your base period gross margin percentage. This report must indicate the period which it covers, the current gross margin, and must also state the number of percentage points by which the current report exceeds the base period report. All such reports must be filed with the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., within 75 days of the close of the period.

**SEC. 54. Sales slips.** If you customarily gave your customers a sales slip, receipt, or similar evidence of purchase you must continue to do so. Upon request from a customer, regardless of previous custom, you shall give the purchaser a receipt showing the date, your name and address, a description of each article sold and the price received for it.

**SEC. 55. What acts are prohibited by this regulation.** On and after February 27, 1951, regardless of any contract or other obligation, the following practices are forbidden:

(a) *Charging more than ceiling prices.* You are prohibited from selling or delivering any article at a price higher than the ceiling price permitted by this regulation. A lower price may, of course, be charged.

(b) *Buying for more than ceiling price.* You are prohibited from buying or receiving, in the course of trade or business, any article sold in violation of any of the provisions of this regulation.

(c) *Changing customary terms of sale.* You are prohibited from changing your customary terms, discounts, allowances, or price differentials on sales of articles, if the change results in a higher net price. This includes differentials allowed to cash purchasers by sellers who customarily extend credit.

(d) *Combination sales.* You are prohibited from requiring any purchaser to buy or agree to buy any other article, service, package, or wrapper in connection with the sale or delivery of any article covered by this regulation. Every person is likewise prohibited from making a sale of articles which is conditioned directly or indirectly on the purchase of any other commodity or service. (Matched sets, however, if designed by the manufacturer for sale at a unit price,

and so purchased by you, may be sold at a unit price; matched groupings of furniture articles (covered by categories 701-752) may also be sold at a unit price as suites or sets, if all the articles in the grouping were produced by the same manufacturer; and sets priced pursuant to Section 39 (c) may be sold at a unit price.)

(e) *Indirect price increases.* You are prohibited from doing any other act which directly or indirectly increases, above the ceiling price, the consideration paid for any article or delivery of any article, or, for the purposes of evading the price limitations set forth in this regulation, to purchase, deliver, contract, deal or otherwise operate with or through any other person under common control with, controlled by, controlling, or otherwise affiliated with you. You shall not do any other act which directly or indirectly increases the consideration paid for any article. Any practice which is a device to secure the effect of a higher-than-ceiling price is as much a violation as an outright sale above the ceiling price.

(f) *Attempts to violate.* Every person is prohibited from agreeing, offering, soliciting, or attempting to do any of the acts prohibited by this regulation.

**SEC. 56. Enforcement.** Any person who violates any provision of this regulation is subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions and suits for damages, provided by the Defense Production Act of 1950.

**SEC. 57. Petitions to amend this regulation.** Any person may file a petition for an amendment of general applicability to any provision of this regulation in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation No. 1.

**SEC. 58. Supplementary regulations modifying this regulation.** The provisions of this regulation, as applied to certain commodities or persons subject to this regulation, may be modified by Supplementary Regulations issued under this section.

**SEC. 59. Definitions:**  
*"Accommodation sale"* means a sale made entirely without profit, solely for the benefit or convenience of the purchaser. For example, a sale by an employer to his employees, or by a school to its students—and not for the purpose of promoting trade is an accommodation sale. It does not include sales by cooperative, nonprofit, or other organizations which make sales initially above cost, but later give refunds, bonuses, dividends, or other allowances to purchasers.

*"Buy and sell in substantially the same form."* An article is bought and sold in substantially the same form if the article which you sell belongs to the same category as the article you bought and, except as provided in section 38 and section 39 (d) (pricing of repaired or reconditioned articles) if, before offering it for sale you have not added to the article you sell, materials which cost you more than 10 percent of the net cost (as de-

fined in section 31) of the original article.  
*"Director of Price Stabilization."* This term extends to any official (including officials of regional or local offices) to whom the Director of Price Stabilization by order delegates the function, power or authority referred to in this regulation.

*"Mail order establishment"* means a person who regularly makes deliveries by mail to individual ultimate consumers in response to orders received by mail on the basis of catalogs, booklets, circulars, flyers or other forms of printed price lists.

*"Office of Price Stabilization."* Whenever the Office of Price Stabilization (OPS) is referred to in connection with some action to be taken it means action by the Director of Price Stabilization.

*"Person."* A person includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association or other organized groups of persons, legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing and includes the United States, any agent thereof, any other government, or any of its subdivisions, and any agency of the foregoing.

*"Purchaser of the same class"* refers to the practice adopted by the seller in setting different prices for sales to different purchasers or kinds of purchasers (for example, manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber, retailer, government agency, public institution or individual consumer) or for purchasers located in different areas or for purchasers of different quantities or grades or under different conditions of sale.

*"Records"* includes books of account, sales lists, sales slips, orders, vouchers, contracts, receipts, invoices, bills of lading, and other papers and documents.

*"Sale at retail" or "retailer."* "Selling at retail" means a sale or selling to an ultimate consumer (including an industrial or commercial user) of an article which you buy and sell in substantially the same form. A seller who in the regular course of business makes sales at retail is a retailer.

*"Sell"* includes sell, supply, dispose, barter, exchange, lease, transfer, and contracts and offers to do any of the foregoing. The terms "sale," "selling," "sold," "seller," "buy," "purchase," and "purchaser," shall be construed accordingly. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit the making of a contract to sell an article at a price not to exceed the ceiling price at the time of delivery.

**NOTE:** The record keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

**Effective date:** This regulation shall become effective on the 27th day of February 1951.

MICHAEL V. DESALLE,  
 Director of Price Stabilization.

FEBRUARY 26, 1951.

\* This report may be filed on OPS Public Form No. 3, available at OPS local or regional offices.



APPENDIX A  
EXAMPLES OF A LIST DATE PRICING CHART

(a) Men's Furnishings Department List Date Pricing Chart

Men's Furnishings Department (Dept. No. 21) in Chain Store (Statement of Total Store Volume Filed Separately)

ABC Department Store, 123 Maine Street, New City, Kansas

Category	Net cost (per unit)	Offering price (per unit)*	Percentage markup on cost	Supporting invoice
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Category 116, Underwear and Nightwear (Sleeping Shorts).	\$0.32 (4.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	\$0.49	53.1	#12345 ABC Underwear Co., 2/1/51 (boy's undershirt).
	\$0.34 (4.25, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.59	73.5	#23456 XYZ Underwear Co., 2/5/51 (Man's undershirt).
	\$0.36 (4.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.59	63.0	#34567 CBA Underwear Co., 12/15/50 (man's undershirt).
Average percentage markup 70.9%.	\$0.44 (5.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.79M	79.5	#45678 ZYX Underwear Co., 10/8/50 man's undershirt.
	\$0.46 (5.75, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.79	71.7	#56789 ABC Underwear Co., 11/10/50 (man's undershirt).
	\$0.49 (6.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.79	61.2	#67890 XYZ Underwear Co., 1/18/51 (boy's undershirt).
	\$0.57 (7.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.00	75.4	#54321 ABC Underwear Co., 1/15/51 (T Shirt).
	\$0.58 (7.00, net, per dozen).....	1.00	72.4	#65432 ZYX Underwear Co., 2/6/51 (man's undershirt).
	\$0.77 (9.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.39	80.5	#76543 ABC Underwear Co., 1/26/51 (man's union suit).
	\$0.85 (10.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.49	75.3	#87654 ABC Underwear Co., 12/19/50 (boy's union suit).
	\$1.01 (12.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.69U	67.3	#98765 XY Underwear Co., 2/14/51 (boy's union suit).
	\$1.82 (22.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	2.98	63.7	#13579 MNO Pajama Co., 1/17/51 (man's sleeping shorts).
	\$2.43 (30.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	3.98R	63.8	#35791 MNO Pajama Co., 12/19/50 (man's pajama).
	\$2.79 (34.50, 3/10 EOM per dozen)...	4.98	78.5	#57913 MNO Pajama Co. 12/28/50 (man's pajama).
	\$2.88 (34.50 net, per dozen).....	4.98	72.9	#79135 S. & L. Pajama Co., 2/7/51 (man's pajama).
Category 117, Shirts..	\$1.21 (15.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.98	63.6	#91357 Ace Shirt Co., 1/17/51 (man's business shirt).
Average percentage markup, 67%.	\$1.25 (15.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.98	58.4	#97531 Excellent Shirt Co., 1/6/51 (boy's business shirt).
	\$1.38 (16.50 net, per dozen).....	(2.25)	63.0	#75319 Top Shirt Co., 12/20/50 (man's business shirt).
	\$1.82 (22.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	2.50	-----	#53197 Ace Shirt Co., 1/4/51 (man's business shirt).
	\$1.94 (24.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	2.98M	63.7	#31975 Ace Shirt Co., 12/6/50 (man's business shirt).
	\$3.64 (3.75, 3/10 EOM).....	3.50	80.4	#19753 Top Shirt Co., 12/19/50 (man's business shirt).
		(5.95)	63.5	#24680 Sportswear, Inc., 1/24/51 (Boy's sport shirt).
		6.95	-----	#46802 X Sport Shirts, Inc., 2/8/51 (man's sport shirt).
	\$5.34 (5.50, 3/10 EOM).....	7.95	-----	#68024 Sportswear, Inc., 2/5/51 (man's sport shirt).
		(8.95)	67.6	#80246 X Sport Shirts, Inc., 1/11/50 (man's sport shirt).
Category 118, hosiery.	\$0.22 (2.75, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.35	59.1	#23451 E. & F. Hosiery Co., 1/3/51 (anklets).
Average percentage markup, 63.7%.	\$0.24 (3.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.39	62.5	#34512 Stockings, Inc., 2/2/51 (boy's socks).
	\$0.25 (3.00, 2/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.39	56.0	#45123 G. & H. Hosiery Mills 2/3/51 (men's socks).
	\$0.30 (3.75, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.49	63.3	#51234 E. & F. Hosiery Co., 12/11/50 (men's socks).
	\$0.34 (4.25, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.59	73.5	#43215 Stockings, Inc. 12/20/50 (sweat socks).
Category 119, handkerchiefs, scarves, mufflers, (neckerchiefs).	\$0.10 (1.25, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.15	50.0	#94326 Handkerchiefs, Inc., 2/2/51 (handkerchiefs).
	\$0.12 (1.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.19M	58.3	#45170 P. & Q. Handkerchief Co., 1/10/51 (handkerchiefs).
Average percentage markup 85.5%.	\$0.14 (1.75 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.25	78.6	#16201 Smith Handkerchief Co., 10/18/50 (handkerchiefs).
	\$0.15 (1.85, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	.25	66.7	#24920 Handkerchief Inc., 11/14/50 (handkerchief).
	\$0.53 (6.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.00	88.7	#15880 M & S Knitting Co., 2/2/51 (scarf).
	\$0.55 (6.75, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.00	81.8	#16641 T & U Mills, Inc., 2/3/51 (scarf).
	\$0.57 (7.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.00	75.4	#16642 Jones Company, 12/19/50 (neckerchief).
	\$1.09 (13.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	2.00	83.5	#17760 T & U Mills, Inc., 12/19/50 (scarf).
	\$1.21 (15.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen)...	(2.00)	65.3	#19143 R. & S. Knitting Co., 2/6/51 (scarf).
	\$1.25 (15.00 net, per dozen).....	2.50	-----	#19398 Jones Co., 2/6/51 (scarf).
		2.50	100.0	#18709 T & U Mills, Inc., 8/16/50 (scarf).
Category 120, Ties (Tie and handkerchief set).	\$0.52 (6.75, 7/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.00	92.3	#32154 JKL Neckwear Co., 12/12/50 (bow tie).
	\$0.54 (7.00, 7/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.00	85.2	#21543 Ties, Inc., 1/16/51 (fore-in-hand ties).
Average percentage markup 92.3%.	\$0.75 (9.50, 7/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.50U	102.7	#15432 JKL Neckwear Co., 2/6/51 (bow tie).
	\$0.81 (10.50, 7/10 EOM, per dozen)...	1.50	85.2	#34152 Fashion Neckwear, 2/7/51 (four-in-hand tie).
	\$1.05 (13.50, 7/10 EOM, per dozen)...	2.00	90.5	#78251 Ties, Inc., 12/18/50 (four-in-hand tie).
	\$1.16 (15.00, 7/10 EOM, per dozen)...	(2.00)	72.4	#64790 JKL Neckwear Co., 1/6/51 (ascot tie).
		2.50	-----	#72195 Ties Inc., 1/17/51 (tie and handkerchief set).



APPENDIX A—Continued  
EXAMPLES OF A LIST DATE PRICING CHART

Category (1)	Net cost (per unit) (2)	Offering price (per unit)* (3)	Percentage markup on cost (4)	Supporting invoice (5)
Category 122, Gloves and mittens.	\$1.70 (21.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen).	\$2.98	75.3	#12680 Superior Gloves, 11/8/50 (leather glove).
	\$1.82 (22.50, 3/10 EOM, per dozen).	2.98R	63.7	#10600 Brown Knitting Co., 2/2/51 (crocheted glove).
Average percentage markup, 71.2%.	\$2.18 (27.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen).	3.98	82.6	#18605 Green Mills Inc., 11/21/50 (wool lined gloves).
	\$2.43 (30.00, 3/10 EOM, per dozen).	3.98	63.8	#18031 Superior Gloves, 2/9/51 (leather glove).

\*Based on sales to cash customers.

Percentage markups on offering prices may be listed if so labeled in this column.

Signed: ABC DEPARTMENT STORE, DEPARTMENT 21,  
By: JOHN DOE, Dept. Head.

(b) Furniture Store—List Date Pricing Chart for Store including Freight in determining Markups

LM Furniture Co., 1115 Massachusetts Ave., Barre, Vermont

[Type of store—Independent furniture store. Total retail sales 100,000-299,000]

Category (1)	Net cost (per unit) (2) (Freight)	Offering price (per unit)* (3)	Percentage markup on cost (4)	Supporting invoices (5)
Category 701, Wood bedroom suites.	\$32.34 (33.00, 2/10) 3.10	\$56.85	75.8	F. C. Mfg. Co., #1134, 1/2/51 (3 pc. maple).
	\$39.20 (40.00, 2/10) 3.50	66.45	69.5	K. F. Furniture Co., #6910, 11/12/50 (3 pc. walnut veneer).
F	\$41.16 (42.00, 2/50) 3.90	70.60	71.5	C. B. Furniture Co., #7315, 12/18/50 (3 pc. maple).
Average percentage markup 76.1%.	\$47.04 (48.00, 2/10) 5.50	84.00	78.6	K. F. Furniture Co., #6910, 1/14/51 (3 pc. walnut veneer).
	6.00	92.00		T. H. Jones Co., #142, 11/17/50 (5 pc. maple).
	\$55.00 (net)	95.00	72.7	S. W. Mfg. Co., #23691, 1/25/51 (3 pc. mahogany).
	\$61.74 (63.00, 2/10) no freight	109.00	76.6	T. Smith Industries Inc., #29, 1/5/51 (5 pc. walnut veneer).
	\$63.70 (65.00, 2/10) 7.40 (119.00)	111.00	75.2	A. B. Bedroom Co., #4210, 1/18/51 (3 pc. mahogany).
	\$98.00 (100.00, 2/50) 6.00	173.00	76.5	X.Y. Mfg. Co., #25498, 2/5/51.
	\$103.88 (106.00, 2/10) 7.50	181.00	74.7	S. A. Mfg. Co., #54691, 10/12/50 (5 pc. mahogany).
	\$151.99 (159.00, 5/10) 11.15	267.85	76.3	H. M. Co., #4569, 10/9/50 (7 pc. bleached mahogany).

Signed: L. M. FURNITURE COMPANY,  
By: CHARLES COE, President.

(c) Furniture Store—List Date Pricing Chart for Store not including Freight in determining Markups

X.Y. Furniture Co., 1010 Pennsylvania Ave., Rutland, Vermont

[Type of store—Independent furniture store. Total retail sales 300,000-499,000]

Category (1)	Net cost (per unit) (2)	Offering price (per unit)* (3)	Percentage markup on cost (4)	Supporting invoice (5)
Category 709, Upholstered chairs and rockers.	\$4.10 (net)	\$7.95	76.7	Brown Furniture Company #6789, 2/2/51 (occasional).
	\$6.37 (6.50, 2/10)	10.95	71.9	Smith Furniture Company #1234, 12/18/50 (occasional).
Average percentage markup 82.6%.	\$8.33 (8.50, 2/10)	14.95	79.5	Jones Mfg. Co., #2345, 9/13/50 (maple).
	\$11.27 (11.50, 2/10)	19.05M	77.0	Brown Furniture Co., #6789, 10/24/50 (lounge).
	\$13.72 (14.00, 2/30)	24.95	81.9	Brown Furniture Co., #6789, 1/17/51 (lounge).
	\$16.17 (16.50, 2/15)	29.50	82.4	Northern Furniture Co., #10123, 12/6/50 (cogswell).
	\$17.15 (17.50, 2/10)	29.50		Smith Furniture Co., #3213, 10/14/50 (barrell).
		32.50	89.5	L. & W. Chair Co., #3435, 1/12/51 (wing chair).
	\$21.76 (22.00, 2/10)	32.50	83.2	Brown Furniture Co., #5910, 1/30/51 (channel back).
	\$24.01 (24.50, 2/10)	44.50	85.3	Northern Mfg. Co., #8724, 9/21/50 (platform rocker).
	\$32.34 (33.00, 2/10)	59.50U	84.0	L. & W. Chair Company, #2473, 10/10/50 (club).
	\$37.24 (38.00, 2/10)	69.50	86.6	Smith Furniture Company, #9538, 2/7/51 (barrell).
	\$38.00 net	69.50	82.9	Upholstered Furniture Co., 2/2/51, #4025 (channel back).
	\$43.12 (44.00, 2/10)	79.50	84.4	W. K. Sales Company, #251, 10/11/50 (wing).

\*These prices are for sales to customers who pay cash. Credit sales made on basis of additional charge of 6% per annum on unpaid balance.

Percentage markups on offering prices may be listed if so labeled in this column.

Signed: X.Y. FURNITURE COMPANY,  
By: RICHARD ROE, President.

APPENDIX B

What Commodities Are Covered by This Regulation

This appendix describes the articles covered by this regulation. These articles are grouped into "categories," each of which is given a number in this appendix. Paragraph (A) lists some categories of apparel and apparel accessories. Paragraph (B) lists the categories of piece goods and certain household textile commodities covered. Paragraph (C) lists the categories of certain consumer durable goods covered. Paragraph (D) lists women's, misses', teens', girls' and toddlers' apparel.

Each category is intended to be a "general" category unless designated as a "specific" category. A "specific" category is one which includes only the articles that are specifically listed for that category. A "general" category is one which includes not only the articles that are specifically listed for that category but also all other related articles that fall within the general category description and are not listed in any other category in this appendix. In making your chart you must include in a "general" category all the articles listed in that category; you must include in addition all other related articles that fall within the general description and are not listed in any other category.

If you buy together at a unit price two or more articles (unless the combination is listed in a particular category) place the combination in the category of the article which bears the greatest percentage of the cost price of the combination.

(A) Categories of Apparel and Apparel Accessories

(1) Masculine Apparel and Apparel Accessories

Certain categories are for men only and certain ones for boys only. There are some categories that apply to both men and boys apparel, and some categories which apply to men, women and children. No categories include sizes commonly known as toddlers' or infants'.

Category 101—Men's Tailored Topcoats and Overcoats

This category does not include any military or civilian uniform overcoats, topcoats, raincoats or other coats covered by categories 105, 105A, 106, 107. Among the articles included are:

Tailored topcoats and overcoats.

Tailored fingertip-length coats, and tailored rain and reversible coats of all lengths.

Detachable coat linings.

Category 102—Men's Suits and Sport Coats

This category does not include any garments covered by categories 104, 105, 105A, 106 and sport and utility heavy outerwear covered by Category 107. Among the garments included are:

Tailored suits made of cotton, rayon, wool, or other fibres or of mixtures.

Separate tailored sport coats.

Category 103—Men's Trousers and Related Items

This category does not include any staple work clothing or any garments covered by categories 105, 105A, 106, 107. Among the garments included are:

Separate trousers, pants, and slacks.

Breeches, riding pants and jodhpurs.

Knickers and walking shorts.

Vests made of woven cloth.

Category 104—Men's Slack Suits



**Category 105—Men's Civilian Uniforms**

Among the garments included are:  
Uniform suits (such as conductors', chauffeurs', policemen's, firemen's, bands, military schools, etc.).  
Uniform overcoats and topcoats.  
Uniform jackets.  
Uniform trousers.  
Uniform hats and caps.

**Category 105A—Men's Overalls, including Bib and Dungarees, and Overall Jackets**

**Category 105B—Men's Work Shirts, Work Pants and Match Suits, including Work Uniforms**

**Category 105C—Men's Work Accessories, including gloves, bandannas, hosiery, caps and hats (including straw) which are used primarily as work or farm hats**

**Category 105D—Men's One-piece Work Suits and Men's Smocks**

**Category 106—Men's U. S. Regulation Military Uniforms**

Suits, topcoats and overcoats.  
Fingertip length coats and rain and reversible coats of all lengths.  
Separate jackets, middies, and blouses made in the manner commonly used for jackets.  
Separate trousers, breeches, and tropical shorts.

**Category 107—Men's Sports and Utility Heavy Outerwear**

Sport and loafer jackets and non-tailored coats except water repellent jackets and sleeveless styles.  
Leather coats and jackets.  
Combination leather and fabric coats and jackets.  
Wool coats and jackets made of woven cloth (such as mackinaws, parkas, loafer coats, swagger coats, melton jackets).  
Ski and skating jackets and pants.

**Category 107A—Hunting and Fishing Apparel (Men, Women and Children)**

Cotton shell coats, jackets and vests (lined and unlined).  
Hunting and fishing coats, jackets, breeches, vests and caps.

**Category 107B—Men's Raincoats and Water Repellent Garments**

Jackets, such as water repellent poplin.  
Non-tailored raincoats, rain caps and hats.  
Suits.  
Pants.  
Overalls.  
Aprons.  
Vests.  
Leggings.

**Category 108—Juvenile and Boy's Topcoats and Overcoats, sizes 3 to 10 and 6 to 16.**

This category does not include uniform overcoats and topcoats covered by Categories 111, 112, 112A. Among the garments included are:

Tailored topcoats and overcoats.  
Tailored fingertip-length coats and tailored rain and reversible coats of all lengths.  
Detachable coat linings.

**Category 108A—Topcoats and Overcoats, Cadets' sizes 10 to 20 and Students'**

This category does not include uniform overcoats or topcoats covered by Categories 111, 112, 112A. Among the garments included are:

Tailored topcoats and overcoats.  
Tailored fingertip-length coats and tailored rain and reversible coats of all lengths.  
Detachable coat linings.

**Category 109—Juvenile and Boys' Suits and Sport Coats Sizes 3 to 10 and 6 to 16**

This category does not include any garments covered by Categories 111, 112, 112A. Among the garments included are:

Tailored suits, including tailored sport suits made of cotton, rayon, wool, or other fibres or of mixtures.  
Separate tailored sport coats.

**Category 109A—Suits and Sport Coats, Cadets' sizes 10 to 20 and students'**

This category does not include any garment covered by categories 111, 112, 112A. Among the garments included are:

Tailored suits, including tailored sport suits made of cotton, rayon, wool or other fibres or of mixtures.  
Separate tailored sport coats.

**Category 110—Juvenile and Boys' Trousers and Related Items, Sizes 3 to 10 and 6 to 16**

This category does not include any staple work clothing covered by category 111 or any garments covered by Categories 111, 112 and 112A. Among the garments included are:

Separate trousers, pants, and slacks.  
Breeches, riding pants, and jodhpurs.  
Knickers and outer shorts.  
Vests made of woven cloth.

**Category 110A—Trousers and Related Items, Cadets' sizes 10 to 20 and Students**

This category does not include any staple work clothing covered by 11A or any garment covered by Categories 111, 112, 112A.

Separate trousers, pants and slacks.  
Breeches, riding pants, and jodhpurs.  
Knickers and outer shorts.  
Vests made of woven cloth.

**Category 111—Boys' Civilian Uniforms**

Uniform suits (such as messenger boys', ushers', bellhops', busboys', boy scouts', etc.).  
Uniform overcoats and topcoats.  
Uniform jackets.  
Uniform trousers.  
Uniform hats and caps.

**Category 111A—Boys' Play and Work Clothes**

This includes dungarees, coveralls, overalls and similar garments:

Work suits.  
Work shirts.

**Category 112—Boys' Sport and Utility Heavy Outerwear**

Leather coats and jackets.  
Combination leather and fabric coats and jackets.  
Wool coats and jackets made of woven cloth (such as mackinaws, parkas, loafer coats, swagger coats, melton jackets).  
Sport and loafer jackets and non-tailored sport coats except water repellent types.  
Ski and skating jackets and pants.  
Snow suits, legging sets and separate leggings.

**Category 112A—Boys' Raincoats and Water Repellent Garments**

This category includes:

Jackets such as water repellent poplin.  
Non-tailored raincoats.  
Caps, hats.  
Suits, jackets, pants, overalls, aprons, vests, and leggings.

**Category 113—Boy's Play and Work Clothes**

Slack suits.  
Play suits and play clothes.  
Wash suits.  
Cowboys', soldiers', sailors', firemen's, and related suits.

**Category 114—Men's and Boys' Bathing Wear**  
Bathing suits and trunks.

**Category 115—Men's and Boys' Sweaters**

This category includes all knitted outerwear and garments combined of knitted and

other fabrics. Among the garments included are:

Sweaters.  
Sweater vests.  
Sweater coats.  
Knitted pull-overs.  
Knitted cardigans.

**Category 116—Men's and Boys' Underwear and Nightwear**

This category includes all underwear and nightwear garments made of either knitted or woven fabrics. Among the garments included are:

Union suits.  
Shorts, drawers, and briefs.  
Undershirts and T shirts.  
Pajamas.  
Nightshirts and sleeping coats.

**Category 117—Men's and Boys' Shirts**

This category includes all types of shirts made from all fabrics, except that it does not include any staple work shirts which are covered by Categories 105B and 111A. It includes military shirts. Among the garments included are:

Dress shirts.  
Neck-band shirts.  
Collar-attached shirts.  
Business shirts.  
Sport shirts.  
Polo and basque shirts.  
Boys' blouses.  
Sweat shirts.

**Category 118—Men's and Boys' Hosiery**

This category includes:

Regular length socks.  
Golf socks.  
Slack socks.  
Crew or sweat socks.  
Work socks.  
Anklets.  
Full length stockings.

**Category 119—Men's and Boys' Handkerchiefs, Scarves, and Mufflers**

Among the articles included are:

Pocket handkerchiefs.  
Sport handkerchiefs.  
Fancy handkerchiefs.  
Woolen mufflers and scarves.  
Knitted mufflers and scarves.

**Category 120—Men's and Boys' Neckties**

Among the articles included are:

Bow ties.  
Four-in-hand ties.  
Cravats.  
Ascot ties.

**Category 121—Men's and Boys' Sundries**

The articles included are:

Suspenders, garters, and arm bands.  
Belts.  
Separate collars.  
Spats.

**Category 122—Men's and Boys' Gloves and Mittens**

This category does not include any staple work gloves or athletic gloves covered by categories 105C and 351.

Among the articles included are:  
Gloves.  
Mittens.

**Category 123—Men's and Boys' Hats (other than Straws)**

This category does not include any military or civilian uniform hats and caps covered by Categories 105, 105C, 106 and 11, or hats and caps covered by Categories 107B and 112A. It includes:

Hats and caps.  
Helmets.  
Hoods.  
Ear muffs.

**Category 123A—Men's and Boys' Straw Hats**

This is a "specific" category. It covers all types of summer straw hats, except those covered by Category 105C. It includes soft



styles and stiff styles that are made of woven straw, grass fibres or any imitation thereof and any combination of these materials with any other material.

#### Category 124—Men's and Boys' Lounging Wear

Among the garments included are:

Bathrobes, beach robes, beach coats, and dressing gowns.  
Smoking jackets and coats.  
Cocktail and lounging jackets and coats.

#### (2) Feminine Apparel and Apparel Accessories.

NOTE: Categories 201 to 206 include apparel only in women's, misses', and juniors' size ranges. These are called "women's" categories.

Categories 207 to 209 include apparel only in teen age, girls', children's, and toddlers' size ranges. These are called "children's" categories.

Categories 210 to 218 include feminine apparel and accessories in all size ranges except infants' size ranges. These are called "women's and children's" categories:

Coats.	Skirts.
Suits.	Blouses.
Dresses.	Slacks.
Jackets.	Ski Suits.

To price these articles refer to Group 4, Women's, Teen's, Children's and Toddlers' Ready to Wear Categories 1001 through 1030.

#### Category 201—Women's Sportswear and Beachwear

Among the articles included are:

Shorts, culottes and pedal pushers.  
Playsuits, sunsuits, and halters.  
Polo shirts and basque shirts.  
Bathing suits.  
Beach coats, robes, and capes.  
Beach pajamas.  
Beach bags.  
Bathing and shower caps.  
Sweat shirts.

#### Category 202—Women's Knitted Outerwear

This category does not include garments which are covered by Categories 1006, 1007, 1010, 1011, 1011A, 1014 and 1017.

Among the garments included are:

Sweaters, sweater coats, jackets, and cardigans.  
Jerkens and vestees.  
Dresses, skirts, and suits.

#### Category 203—Women's Rainwear

This category does not include uniform rainwear covered by Category 205 or any garment which does not have as its chief use protection against rain. (Excluded are garments covered by Categories 1001, 1002, 1003 and 1014.)

Among the garments included are:

Raincoats.	Rain hats.
Raincoats.	Rain hoods.
Rain jackets.	

#### Category 204—Women's Foundation Garments

Among the articles included are:

Corsets, girdles, and corselettes.  
Brassieres.  
Garters and garter belts.  
Sanitary belts and aprons.  
Combinations or all-in-ones.  
Supports.  
Leg shields.  
Bust forms.  
Bust developing and slenderizing appliances.

#### Category 205—Women's Military Uniforms

This is a "specific" category. It includes uniforms for all the armed services and the Red Cross. The articles covered are:

Coats, capes, and suits.  
Separate uniform jackets and skirts.  
Uniform blouses.  
Uniform dresses.  
Uniform hats and caps.  
Uniform slacks.  
Raincoats and capes and rain hats and hoods.

#### Category 206—Women's and Girls' Civilian Uniforms and Washable Service Apparel

Among the garments included are:

Uniforms (such as elevator operators', usherettes', nurses', waitresses', maids', messengers', beauticians', laundry workers', etc.) and separate parts of uniforms.  
Uniform coats and capes.  
Uniform dresses.  
Uniform blouses.  
Uniform hats and caps.  
Uniform slacks and overalls.  
Uniform aprons.  
Separate uniform jackets and skirts.  
Work and shop aprons, frocks, dresses, brunch coats, smocks, gowns, jackets, coats, slacks, coveralls, hats, caps, work gloves, etc.

All other aprons and Hooverettes.

#### Category 207—Children's Sportswear and Beachwear

Among the articles included are:

Shorts and culottes and pedal pushers.  
Playsuits, sunsuits, and halters.  
Polo shirts and basque shirts.  
Beach coats, robes, and capes.  
Beach pajamas.  
Beach bags.  
Bathing caps.  
Sweat shirts.  
Bathing suits.

#### Category 208—Children's Knitted Outerwear

This category does not include garments which are covered in categories 1005, 1009, 1013, 1016, 1019. Among the garments included are:

Sweaters, sweater coats, jackets, and cardigans.  
Jerkens and vestees.  
Dresses, skirts, and suits.  
Knitted coats and legging sets.

#### Category 209—Children's Rainwear

This category excludes any garment which does not have as its chief use protection against rain. (Such garments are covered by categories 1005 and 1006.) Among the garments included are:

Raincoats.	Rain hats.
Raincoats.	Rain hoods.
Rain jackets.	

#### Category 210—Women's and Children's Riding Wear and Jackets

Among the garments included are:

All riding breeches and jodhpurs.  
All plastic and all leather and imitation leather coats, windbreakers, jackets and vests.

#### Category 211—Women's and Children's Woven Underwear and Nightwear

Among the garments included are:

Union suits and combinations.  
Undershirts and vests.  
Bloomers, panties and briefs, drawers, and step-ins.  
Slips and petticoats.  
Chemises and camisoles.  
Dance sets.  
Sleeping pajamas and sleepers.  
Nightgowns.  
Bed jackets and shoulderettes.

#### Category 211A—Women's and Children's Knitted Underwear and Nightwear

Union suits and combinations.  
Undershirts and vests.  
Bloomers, panties and briefs, drawers, and step-ins.  
Slips and petticoats.  
Chemises and camisoles.  
Dance sets.  
Sleeping pajamas and sleepers.  
Nightgowns.  
Bed jackets and shoulderettes.

#### Category 212—Women's and Children's Lounging Wear

It includes garments made from both woven and knitted fabrics. Among the garments included are:

Housecoats.  
Negligees and bathrobes.  
Dressing gowns and lounging robes.  
Hostess gowns.  
Lounging or hostess tunics and slacks.  
Cocktail coats.  
Lounging pajamas.

#### Category 213—Women's and Children's Hosiery

Among the articles included are:

Full length stockings.  
Knee length stockings and socks.  
Other socks.  
Anklets.  
Peds and sockettes.  
Bed socks and foot warmers.

#### Category 214—Women's and Children's Millinery

Among the articles included are:

Hats.	Bonnets.
Berets.	Bridal veils.

#### Category 215—Women's and Children's Gloves and Mittens

This category does not include any work gloves which are covered by category 206 or any athletic gloves covered by category 351. Among the articles included are:

Gloves.  
Mittens.  
Mitts.  
Appliances to hold gloves to hand bags.

#### Category 216—Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs and Related Items

This category includes:

Pocket handkerchiefs.  
Fancy handkerchiefs.  
Evening handkerchiefs.  
Sport handkerchiefs.

#### Category 217—Women's and Children's Neckwear and Related Items

This category includes:

Artificial flowers or ornaments for hair, dresses or coats, scarves and kerchiefs.  
Dickies, vestees, gilets, and bigs.  
Collars, cuffs, and collar and cuff sets.  
Fascinators, parkas, and babushkas.  
Ties.  
Ruchings and edgings.  
Blouses.

#### Category 218—Women's and Children's Handbags

This category includes:

Handbags, purses, and pocketbooks.  
Muff bags.  
Belts.  
Wallets, keyholders, etc.  
Appliance to attach handbag to a table.

#### (3) Infants' Apparel and Accessories

NOTE: Categories 301-307 include apparel in infants' size ranges for both sexes and accessories designed for use by infants.



**Category 301—Infants' Coats, Snowsuits, and Leggings**

This category includes garments made of either knitted or woven fabric, or made of leather, plastic, or other materials. Among the articles included are:

- Coats and coat sets.
- Snowsuits and snowsuit sets.
- Separate leggings.

**Category 302—Infants' Knitted and Crocheted Outerwear**

This category does not include any knitted coats, snowsuits, or leggings. Among the articles included are:

- Sweaters, sweater sets, and knitted suits.
- Jackets.
- Shawls and scarves.
- Mittens and gloves.
- Booties.

**Category 303—Toddlers' Woven Outerwear**

This category does not include any coats, snowsuits, or leggings.

- Among the articles included are:
- Rompers, creepers, and crawlers.
- Sunsuits and playsuits.
- Dresses and wash suits.
- Overalls (long and short).
- Woven jackets.

**Category 304—Infants' Headwear**

This category includes all crocheted, knitted, and woven hats. Among the articles included are:

- Hats.
- Cap.
- Bonnets.
- Hoods.

**Category 305—Infants' Dresses, Underwear and Nightwear**

Among the articles included in this category are:

- Panties except rubber panties.
- Gowns and sleepers.
- Kimonos, wrappers, and bath robes.
- Sacques.
- Dresses, slips and gertrudes.
- Training pants and training suits.
- Socks, stockings, and anklets.
- Bands.
- Soakers.
- Elastic or rubber lined diapers and diaper protectors.

**Category 306—Infants' Bedding and Related Items**

This category includes:

- Tick or sateen covered pillows.
- Crib sheets, pillow cases, and blankets.
- Other infants' blankets.
- Rubber sheets.
- Pads (including pads for cribs, high chairs, play pens, baskets, bassinets, and nursery floor pads).
- Diaper bags.
- Buntings and carriage suits.
- Infants' towels and wash cloths.
- Mattress pads and similar quilted pads.

**Category 306A—Diapers**

This category includes diapers of birds eye, cheese cloth, and all other materials, including disposable types.

**Category 307—Miscellaneous Infants' Items**

This category does not include any article that can be priced under categories 308, 309 and 310. Among the articles included are:

- Carriage covers.
- Blanket covers.
- Infants' quilts.
- Bibs.
- Crib and carriage spreads.
- Fancy pillows.
- Trimmed baskets and bassinets.

**Category 308—Infants' Metal and Woolen Wheel Goods and Other Metal Goods**

Some of the items included in this category are:

- Strollers.
- Walkers.

Collapsible carriages.  
Swings.

Automobile and carrying baskets.

**Category 309—Infants' Staple Accessories**

Among the items included in this category are:

- Staple notions.
- Infant toiletries.
- Bottles and nipples.
- Reed and metal hampers.
- Diaper pails.
- Untrimmed baskets (except metal covered by category 308).

**Category 310—Infants' Novelties**

Included in this category are such items usually designated as gifts. Some of the items included are:

- Comb and brush sets.
- Record books.
- Baby scales.
- Bottle warmers.
- Bottle sterilizers.
- Food dishes.
- Rattles.
- Teethers.
- Ear conformers.
- Thumb guards.
- Safety straps.

**(4) Masculine and Feminine Apparel**

Note: Categories 351-353 include apparel and accessories for men and women and girls and boys in all size ranges except infants' size ranges.

**Category 351—Athletic Clothing and Accessories**

Among the articles included in this category are:

- All athletic uniforms (such as baseball, softball, football, basketball, and related suits and separate parts of suits).
- Gym, track, and related suits.
- Colored warm-up suits.
- Tennis, boxing, track, and related shorts.
- Bloomers (for girls and women).
- Abdominal, athletic, ankle, and similar supporters.
- Special athletic hose (such as baseball and football hose).
- Knee, shoulder, chest, hip, and similar pads, guards, and protectors.
- Athletic gloves.

**Category 352—Umbrellas and Canes**

This is a "specific" category. The articles covered are:

- Umbrellas.
- Parasols and sunshades.
- Umbrella cases and separate umbrella covers.
- Canes.

**Category 353—Miscellaneous Clothing**

Among the garments included in this category are:

- Costumes.
- Regalia.
- Baptismal suits.
- Ecclesiastical vestments and habits.
- Academic gowns.
- All other related garments.

**(5) Footwear**

Note: Categories 401-410 include footwear of all descriptions and in all sizes for both sexes, including corrective footwear.

**Category 401—Men's Dress Shoes**

- Street shoes.
- Sport shoes.
- Evening pumps and shoes.
- High top street shoes.
- Low-cut shoes or oxfords, other than work oxfords.
- Sandals, casuals, and moccasins for outdoor wear.

**Category 402—Men's Work Shoes**

This does not include shoes priced under category 402A, 402B and 410. Among the shoes included are:

- High top work shoes.
- Low-cut oxford type work shoes.
- Logger boots, utility cowboy boots, and men's high-cut laced boots.
- Shearling or felt shoes (other than slippers).

**Category 402A—Overshoes for Men, Women and Children**

This category does not include any shoes in category 402B; it does include:

- Rubbers.
- Rubber boots.
- Rubber overshoes.
- Similar articles made of plastic or other materials.

**Category 402B—Men's, Women's and Children's Rubber-Soled Canvas Shoes**

This category includes all shoes commonly known as tennis shoes or sneakers.

**Category 403—Little Gents', Youths' and Boys' Shoes**

Among the shoes included are:

- Street shoes.
- Sport shoes.
- High top shoes.
- Low-cut shoes or oxfords.
- Sandals, casuals, and moccasins for outdoor wear.
- Work shoes.

**Category 405—Women's and Growing Girls' Shoes**

This category does not include any shoes covered by 402A, 402B or 409 or any safety shoes covered by category 410. Among the shoes included are:

- Street shoes.
- Sport shoes.
- Evening slippers.
- Pumps and step-ins.
- Strap shoes.
- Ties and oxfords.
- High top shoes.
- Sandals, casuals, and moccasins for outdoor wear.
- Beach shoes, clogs, and sandals.
- Play shoes.
- Stadium boots.

**Category 406—Misses' and Children's Shoes**

This category does not include any shoes covered by Category 402A, 402B, 409 and 410. It includes shoes in sizes only up to and including size 3. Among the shoes included are:

- Street shoes.
- Pumps and step-ins.
- Strap shoes.
- Ties and oxfords.
- High top shoes.
- Sandals, casuals, and moccasins for outdoor wear.
- Play shoes.

**Category 407—Infants' Shoes**

Among the shoes included are:

- Soft-soled shoes.
- Hard-soled shoes.
- Sandals.
- High top shoes.
- Strap shoes.
- Ties or oxfords.

**Category 408—Men's, Women's and Children's and Infants' House Slippers**

This category includes house shoes and slippers made of all materials in all size ranges and for both sexes. Not included are



footwarmers covered in Category 213. Among the shoes and slippers included are:

Bedroom slippers.  
House slippers.  
Mules.  
Scuffs.  
Hard-soled house shoes and slippers.  
Soft-soled house shoes and slippers.  
Romeos.  
Pullman slippers.  
Jullets.  
Lounging shoes and slippers for indoor wear.  
Moccasins for indoor wear.  
Leather and other fabric soles with knitted socks attached.

**Category 409—Men's, Women's and Children's Athletic Shoes**

This category includes shoes in all size ranges and for both sexes. Among the shoes included are:

Baseball, basketball, football, soccer, track, tennis, and related athletic shoes.  
Gym shoes.  
Spiked golf shoes.  
Golfing shoes.  
Skating shoes.  
Boxing shoes.  
Ski boots.  
Riding boots and jodhpur boots.

**Category 410—Men's, Women's and Children's Safety Shoes**

This category includes safety shoes for both men and women. Among the shoes included are:

Shoes having steel box toes.  
Industrial protective footwear.

**(B) Categories of Household Textile Commodities, Drapery Hardware and Certain Yard Goods**

**(1) Certain Household Textile Commodities and Certain Yard Goods**

**Category 501—Bed Linens**

This is a "specific" category. It does not include any crib sheets, pillow cases, or rubber sheets, pillow cases covered by category 306, or rubber sheets covered by category 505. It includes articles made of all types of fabrics. The articles covered are:

Bed sheets.  
Pillow slips and cases.

**Category 502—Blankets and Electric Blankets**

This category does not include any infants' or crib blankets covered by categories 306 and 307. Among the articles included are:

Electric blankets.  
Blankets.  
Blanketing and blanket robe cloth.  
Auto robes.  
Steamer rugs.  
Afghans and throws.

**Category 502A—Quilts**

This category does not include any infants' or crib quilts covered by categories 306 and 307. Among the articles included are:

Comforts.  
Quilts.

**Category 502B—Spreads**

This category does not include any infants' or crib spreads covered by categories 306 and 307. Among the articles included are:

Chenille spreads.  
Woven spreads.  
Ready-made spreads of all fabrics.  
Matching ensembles of a spread and window drape.

**Category 502C—Bed Pillows**

This category includes all bed pillows regardless of cover and contents, except that it does not include any infants' or crib pillows covered by categories 306 and 307. Among the articles included are:

Feather pillows. Cotton pillows.  
Kapok pillows. Rubber pillows.

**Category 503—Bath and Kitchen Linens and Accessories**

This category does not include any infants' towels or wash cloths covered by category 306. It includes articles as listed below whose value has not been enhanced by printing, hemstitching, embroidery or other embellishment.

Turkish or terry cloth towels, towel sets, and toweling.  
Huck towels, towel sets, and toweling.  
Kitchen towels and toweling.  
All other towels and toweling.  
Wash cloths.  
Dish cloths.  
Bath mats, not covered by category 803A.

**Category 504—Fancy Table and Household Linens**

In this category are items made of woven materials, plastics, cork, etc., whose value has been enhanced by printing, embroidery, hemstitching, or other embellishments. Among the articles included are:

Table cloths.  
Woven table cloth material.  
Napkins.  
Table cloth and napkin sets.  
Table pads and padding.  
Bridge sets.  
Dollies and dolly sets.  
Place mats and luncheon sets.  
Fancy linens other than bed linens.  
Dresser sets.  
Scarves and runners.  
All towels not covered by category 503.

**Category 504A—Staple Table and Household Linens**

In this category are items made of woven materials, plastics, cork, etc., whose value has not been enhanced by printing, embroidery, hemstitching, or other embellishments. Among the articles included are:

Table cloths.  
Woven table cloth material.  
Napkins.  
Table cloth and napkin sets.  
Table pads and padding.  
Bridge sets.  
Dollies and dolly sets.  
Place mats and luncheon sets.  
Fancy linens other than bed linens.  
Dresser sets.  
Scarves and runners.

**Category 505—Domestics**

Among the articles covered are:  
Sheeting materials, bleached and unbleached, narrow and wide width.

Pillow covers.  
Mattress covers.  
Ticks and ticking.  
Batts and batting.  
Blanket covers and quilt covers.  
Waterproofed sheets and sheeting.  
Bed pads.  
Duck and khaki.

**Category 506—Curtains and Drapes**

Among the articles in this category are:  
Window and door curtains.  
Ready-made draperies.  
Kitchen curtains and cottage sets.

**Category 506A—Ready-Made Slip Covers (for Chairs, Sofas, Studio Couches, etc.)**

Among the articles in this category are:  
Slip covers of all fabrics.  
Knitted slip covers.  
Woven slip covers.  
Plastic slip covers.

**Category 506B—Shower Curtains and Drapes**

Included in this category are items made of all materials including plastics:

Shower curtains.  
Matching window drapes, not covered by Category 506.  
Sets or combinations of the above.

**Category 507—Curtain, Drapery, and Upholstery Fabrics**

Included in this category are the following:

Curtain fabrics.  
Drapery fabrics.  
Upholstery fabrics.  
Slip-cover fabrics.  
Drapery lining and interlining.

**Category 508—Drapery Hardware**

This category includes all articles made of metal, plastic, or other hard materials designed to make possible the hanging of curtains or drapes, or to improve the appearance of the curtains or drapes or the opening to which the drapery or curtain is attached. Among the items included are:

Solid and extending rods.	Poles.
Traversal rods and track.	Pulls.
Hooks.	Traversal cords.
Tie-backs.	Chains.
Cornices.	Traversal pulleys.
	Pleaters.

**Category 509—Window Shades and Venetian Blinds**

In this category are included:

Window shades of paper.  
Window shades of cloth.  
Window shades of other materials.  
Window shades of shade cloth.  
Shade rollers.

All types of Venetian blinds (wood, metal, paperboard or any other material).

**Category 510—Outdoor Shades and Awnings**

In this category are included all types of rigid, roll-up and other styles used outside of windows and doors or on porches. Included are:

Canvas awnings and shades.  
Metal awnings.  
Bamboo shades.

**(2) Certain Yard Goods**

**Category 601—White and Solid Colored Cottons, Linens and Plastics**

This category covers all cotton yard goods, linens and plastic yard goods of all weaves and constructions that are either all white or a solid color unless otherwise covered by Categories 502, 503, 503A, 505, 507 and 607. This category also covers all yard goods that contain 50% or more by weight of cotton, linen or plastic and less than 25% by weight of wool. Some of the items included are:

Cheesecloth.	Terrycloth for apparel.
Nainsooks.	Denims.
Batistes.	Linings.
Dimities.	Sateens.
Lawns.	Handkerchief linens.
Combed muslins.	Dress linens.
Organdies.	Jerseys.
Percales.	Solid colored cotton suitings.
Broadcloths.	
Flannelettes.	
Corduroy and velveteen.	

**Category 602—Fancy Yard Goods (Cottons, Linens, Plastics)**

This category includes all types of yard goods described in Category 601 but which have printed, embroidered or woven patterns



in different colors or other embellishments. Some of the items included are:

Nainsooks.	Terrycloth for ap- parel.
Embroidered ba- tiste.	Denims.
Dimities.	Linings, sateens.
Lawns.	Handkerchief lin- ens.
Combed muslins.	Dress linens.
Organdies.	Woven gingham.
Printed percales.	Dotted Swisses.
Striped flannel- ettes.	Jacquards.
Corduroy and vel- veteen.	Matelasses.

**Category 603—All Wool Yard Goods Costing Over \$2.45 Net Per Yard**

This category does not include any blanketing covered by category 502 or drapery or upholstery fabrics covered by category 507. It includes all woolen and worsted yard goods, woven or knitted of yarns containing 25 percent or more by weight of wool fibers. Any yard goods having less than 25 percent wool are to be priced in the category that governs the yarn which by weight forms the greatest percentage of the total contents. Among the fabrics included are:

- Woven woolen and worsted yard goods.
- Knitted woolen and worsted yard goods.

**Category 603A—All Wool Yard Goods Costing \$2.45 Net or Less Per Yard**

This category does not include any blanketing covered by category 502 or drapery or upholstery fabrics covered by category 507. It includes all woolen and worsted yard goods, woven or knitted of yarns containing 25 percent or more by weight of wool fibers. Any yard goods having less than 25 percent wool are to be priced in the category that governs the yarn which by weight forms the greatest percentage of the total contents. Among the fabrics included are:

- Woven woolen and worsted yard goods.
- Knitted woolen and worsted yard goods.

**Category 605—Solid Color Rayon, Silk, and Synthetic Fiber Yard Goods, Pile Fabrics and Mixtures**

This category includes all types and weaves of woven and knitted fabrics made of these yarns or mixtures of more than 50 percent of weight of these yarns combined with cottons, linens and plastics. Excluded are fabrics covered by categories 601, 603A, 605A and 606. Among the fabrics included are:

Flat crepes.	Spun types and flannel.
Surface interest crepes.	Butcher Rayon.
Taffeta.	Shantung.
Bengaline.	Gabardine.
Satin.	Suitings.
Faille.	Synthetic and silk corduroys.
Jersey.	Transparent velvet.
Romain.	
Alpaca.	

**Category 605A—Fancy Rayon, Silk, and Synthetic Fiber Goods, Pile Fabrics and Mixtures**

This category includes all types of yard goods described in category 605 but which have printed or embroidered patterns or patterns woven in different color or any other embellishment. Jacquards and matelasse are included.

**Category 606—Sheers, Lace, Net, and Miscellaneous Fancy Fabrics**

This category includes woven, knitted, and crocheted fabrics. Included are:

Marquisette, chiffon, georgette, nets, made of cotton, rayon, nylon, or other synthetic fiber.

Burnt sheers made of rayon or nylon.  
Organdies made of rayon or nylon.  
Velvarey made of rayon or nylon.  
Embroidered sheers of all above types.  
Laces (35" and wider).  
Tulle, maline, tarlatan.

**Category 606—Sheers, Lace, Net and Miscellaneous Fancy Fabrics**

This category includes woven, knitted, and crocheted fabrics. Included are:

Marquisette, chiffon, georgette, nets, made of cotton, rayon, nylon, or other synthetic fiber.  
Burnt sheers made of rayon or nylon.  
Organdies made of rayon or nylon.  
Velvarey made of rayon or nylon.  
Embroidered sheers of all above types.  
Laces (35" and wider).  
Tulle, maline, tarlatan.

**Category 607—Coated Fabrics**

Oil cloth.  
Rubberized fabrics.  
Pyroxylin coated fabrics.

**(C) Categories of Consumer Durable Goods**  
**(1) Household furniture.**

**Category 701—Bedroom Suites and Open Stock Pieces**

Wood and metal bedroom suites and open stock bedroom pieces including:

Beds.	Vanities.
Chest of drawers.	Vanity benches.
Dressers.	Wardrobes.
Night tables.	Chiffoniers.

**Category 703—All Other Metal and Wood Beds and Bedroom Pieces That You Did Not Buy Matched with a Bed and At Least One Other Piece to Make a Three-Piece Ensemble Possible**

Among the pieces included are:

Individual beds.	Vanity benches.
Vanities.	Night tables.
Chest of drawers.	Chiffoniers.
Dressers.	

**Category 704—Boudoir Chairs**

Furniture distinguished by its construction and coverings as intended for use in bedrooms including:

Boudoir chairs and rockers.  
Chaise longues.  
Ottomans.

**Category 705—Cedar Chests**

This category includes any wood finished cedar or cedar-lined chests.

**Category 706—Dining Room Suites and Open-Stock Pieces**

This category includes wood dining-room suites, dinette suites, and all open stock of dining room and dinette pieces:

Dining and dinette tables.	
Buffets.	Servers.
Credenzas.	China closets.
Chairs.	Cupboards.
Cabinets.	Hutches.

**Category 706A—Metal Dinette Suites and Separate Pieces**

All metal tables or metal combined with any other material, for example, metal legs with wood tops and suites containing tables:

Chairs, all metal or metal combined with other materials. All metal dinette pieces including tables, buffets, credenzas, chairs, cabinets, servers, china closets, cupboards, hutches, and benches.

**Category 708—Individual Pieces of Dining-room Furniture**

Pieces not bought as matched sets (a table, chairs, and at least one other article) which are commonly offered as individual pieces:

Chairs.	Cupboards.
China cabinets.	Cabinets.
Buffets.	Servers.
Tables.	Hutches.
Benches.	

**Category 709—Chairs and Rockers**

All wood chairs, all over-stuffed chairs, all upholstered or combination type including those known as pull-up, occasional, and desk chairs. This category includes chaise longues and ottomans. It does not include dining room and dinette chairs, boudoir chairs, kitchen or bathroom chairs or chairs in Categories 717 and 717A.

**Category 710—Upholstered Suites, Sofas and Love Seats**

This category includes suites containing a sofa or love seat and one or more matching chairs. Does not include any sofa or suite in Categories 717 and 717A.

**Category 712—Upholstered Dual Purpose Sleeping Equipment**

This category includes upholstered sofa-beds, single and double studio couches, love seats, chairs, davenports, etc., which open into beds and a suite of these articles with one or more chairs.

**Category 713—Living-Room Tables of All Types**

This category includes cocktail, end, coffee, gate-leg, lamp, drop-leaf, etc., tables made of wood, glass, plastic, etc., non-folding rigid bridge tables and complete rigid bridge sets.

**Category 714—Desks, Secretaries and Break-Fronts**

**Category 715—Living-Room Novelty Pieces**

This category includes smokers, cellarets, magazine racks, bookcases, record cabinets, sewing cabinets, telephone sets, costumers and stools, portable and stationary bars, bar stools and bar benches.

**Category 716—Kitchen and Utility Cabinets, Kitchen Tables, Chairs and Stools**

This category includes kitchen cabinets of all kinds, kitchen tables, kitchen chairs, kitchen stools, utility cabinets, kitchen step stools, electric roaster base cabinets, sink cabinet bases without plumbing, storage hampers, bath room stools and chairs.

**Category 717—Furniture for Outdoor Use and Bridge Tables**

Included in this category are all items that may be used outdoors.

This category includes porch and lawn furniture, whether made of wood, metal, reed fiber, rattan or any combination of these. Included here are chairs, rockers, tables, settees, garden and beach umbrellas, gliders, swings, garden umbrella sets, collapsible folding chairs, Adirondack chairs, rustic chairs, etc., all folding bridge tables, folding bridge chairs, and combinations of bridge tables and chairs.

**Category 717A—Sun Parlor Furniture**

Suites and individual pieces made of wood, metal, reed, fiber, rattan or any combination of these whether upholstered or not but which can not remain outdoors without damage; also suites and pieces made of wood including oak, maple or other wood usually displayed with wood fronts. Included are:

Chairs.	Settees.
Tables.	Chaise longues.
Sofas.	



**Category 718—Juvenile Furniture**

This category includes all articles of infants', nursery, and youths' furniture. Among these are:

Bassinetts.	High chairs.
Cribs.	Bathinets.
Play yards.	Nursery seats.
Porch gates.	Juvenile tables.
Chests.	Chairs.
Dressers.	Rockers, etc.
Chiffoniers.	

**Category 719—Unfinished Furniture**

This category includes all unfinished furniture such as unfinished kitchen sets, tables and chairs, bookcases, chests, dressers, beds, magazine racks, record cabinets, etc. A coat of shellac, varnish or other surface covering material merely to prevent soiling of this furniture does not remove it from this category.

**Category 720—Pictures and Mirrors**

Included in this category are all framed and unframed pictures and mirrors.

**(2) Bedding**

These categories do not cover household textile commodities such as sheets, pillow cases, mattress protectors, blankets, comforters, etc., which are included in Paragraph (b) of this appendix, nor pillows.

**Category 751—Mattresses, Springs, Mattress Pads, and Headboards**

This category includes mattresses, springs, box springs, mattress pads, rubber mattresses, upholstered and non-upholstered headboards of all types and materials. It also includes box springs on legs, set combinations of a matching mattress and box spring on legs, headboard sets (consisting of a headboard and box spring with or without a mattress), etc.

**Category 752—Wood and Metal Cots**

This category includes folding and non-folding cots of all kinds and any combination set consisting of a cot and mattress or mattress pad.

**(3) Floor coverings and certain wall covering**

All floor coverings are included in these categories, except knotted oriental rugs (which are exempt from price control).

**Category 801—Soft Surface Carpeting by the Yard and Rugs Made of This Carpeting**

This category includes all kinds of carpeting made of cotton (except those covered in category 803A and 803C), wool, jute, rayon, or other fibers or any combination of these materials, which is sold on the basis of the price per yard or square yard and is to be cut from the bolt. Also all rugs made of this carpeting cut from the bolt in all sizes.

**Category 802—Soft Surface Larger Rugs**

This category includes all kinds of rugs, 4' x 6' or larger, made of cotton (except those covered by category 803A or 803C), wool, jute, rayon, or other fibers or any combination of these materials, which you buy on the basis of the price per rug.

**Category 803—Soft Surface Smaller Rugs**

This category includes all kinds of rugs smaller than 4' x 6' or larger, made of cotton (except those covered by Category 803A or 803C), wool, jute, rayon, or other fibers or any combination of these materials, which are sold on the basis of the price per rug. This does not include any rug in Category 803A or 803C.

**Category 803A—String and Chenille Cotton Rugs**

All string rugs.  
Looped pile.  
Cut pile.

Chenille rugs. Also bolt materials of the above descriptions.

Rugs and toilet lid cover sets.  
Separate toilet lid covers.

**Category 803B—American, Chinese or Japanese Hooked Rugs of all Sizes (If not imported by seller)**

This category also includes numdah type rugs.

Animal skin rugs.

**Category 803C—Miscellaneous Floor Covering and Linings**

This category includes all yard goods and rugs not covered by Categories 803, 803A, 803B. Included are: rugs made of rags, braid, waste, felted materials, cocoa and other door mats, stair pads, carpet pads, padding and carpet paper. Also included are rugs and tiles made of grass, fiber, etc., most frequently designated as summer rugs.

**Category 803D—Genuine Oriental Rugs**

Included are rugs of all sizes commonly known as Genuine or Real Orientals that are not imported by you.

**Category 804—Hard Surface Floor Covering**

This category includes all kinds of hard surface floor covering and wall covering, in-laid linoleum, felt base linoleum, rubber and plastic sold by square yard from bolts; also tiles of linoleum, rubber, asphalt, plastic, etc., sold by square foot, square yard or by tile.

**Category 805—Hard Surface Rugs**

This category includes all kinds of hard surface floor covering (linoleum, felt base, etc.), which is bought by you on the basis of the price per rug.

**(4) Lamps and Lamp Shades****Category 851—Floor Lamps**

This category includes floor lamps, reflector lamps, bridge lamps, etc., of all types and materials.

**Category 852—Table and Desk Lamps costing over \$2.94.**

The price of \$2.94 is net cost to you f. o. b. factory and includes packing charges. This category includes all lamps not priced under categories 851 and 852A.

**Category 852A—Table and Desk Lamps costing \$2.94 and under**

The price of \$2.94 is net cost f. o. b. factory and includes package charges. This category includes all lamps not priced under categories 851 and 852.

**Category 854—Lamp Shades and Covers**

This category covers lamp shades of all types, sizes and materials and all styles of lamp shade covers.

**(D) Women's, Teen's, Children's and Toddlers' Ready to Wear Group**

NOTE: For other items of apparel and accessories refer to categories 201 through 218.

**Category 1001—Women's Fur Trimmed and Fur Lined Coats**

Included are all coats not covered by categories 201, 203, 205, 206, 351, 353 and 1014. It includes coats for women, misses and jr. misses commonly bought in sizes 7 to 17 size range:

- Fur trimmed coats.
- Fur lined coats.
- Coats with removable fur linings.
- Removable fur linings.

**Category 1002—Women's Untrimmed Coats**

This includes all coats for women, misses and jr. misses usually bought in sizes 7 to 17, but does not include any coats covered by categories 201, 203, 206, 351, 353 and 1014.

**Category 1004—Teen Age and Girls' Coats**

This includes all coats in sizes 10 to 16 and 7 to 14 not covered by categories 206, 207, 209, 351, 353 and 1015.

**Category 1005—Girls' and Toddlers' Coats**

This includes all coats size 6x and smaller except those covered by Categories 303 and 1016. Also included are coat and leggings sets, coat, hat and leggings sets other than those covered by Category 302.

**(1) Women's and Girls' Suits**

For this regulation a suit consists of a coat and skirt priced together, or a coat with two or more skirts, or a coat, vest and skirt or skirts, provided they are bought as a unit and priced as a unit. The intent is to separate clearly in your chart suits from two-piece dresses which are to be priced under categories 1010 to 1013. One definition of a suit is a two-piece garment, the skirt of which may be worn without the coat in combination with a blouse.

**Category 1006—Women's Suits**

Included are all women's suits usually brought in the size range of 32's, 34's, etc., women's half sizes, women's extra large or extra long suits. Not included are suits covered by categories 201, 205, 206, 351, 353, 1023 and 1026.

**Category 1007—Misses' and Jr. Misses' Suits**

Included in this category are all suits bought in sizes 10 to 20 and 7 to 17, but does not include any suit in categories 201, 205, 206, 351, 353, 1023 and 1026.

**Category 1008—Teen Age and Girls' Suits**

This includes all suits for girls in size 7 to 14 and 10 to 16 except those covered in categories 205, 206, 207, 351 and 353.

**Category 1009—Girls' and Toddlers' Suits**

This includes all suits for both boys and girls both in size ranges 3 to 6x but does not include boys' suits that are usually bought in size ranges from 3 to 8 or 3 to 12 which are priced under categories 109, 113 and 303.

**(2) Dresses**

These categories cover dresses for all ages and sizes for girls and women. All style dresses are covered including one- and two-piece models, the latter consisting of a skirt and a separate blouse or a separate unlined jacket sold at one unit price. The intent of this regulation is to price two-piece dresses under these categories and not under suit Categories 1006, 1007 and 1008. Excluded are all women's dresses covered by Categories 202, 205 and 206, and girls' dresses covered by Categories 202, 206 and 208, and toddlers' dresses covered by Category 303 and all infants' dresses. All other dresses of all materials are included, such as: Street dresses, afternoon dresses, party dresses, formals, house dresses, jumpers and pinafores.

**Category 1009A—Wedding Dresses**

Included are: All wedding dresses in women's, misses', and juniors' sizes. One characteristic of dresses in this category is long sleeves or a long-sleeved jacket that is sold with the dress. This category does not include formals which are covered by Categories 1010 and 1011.

**Category 1010—Women's Dresses Costing Over \$2.53**

All dresses in women's sizes, such as 36's, 38's, etc., all half-sizes, all extra sizes. The price of \$2.53 is net after all discounts and f. o. b. source.

**Category 1010A—Jr. Size Dresses**

This category covers all dresses bought in jr. sizes (7 to 17), costing at source \$2.53 after all discounts have been deducted.



**Category 1011—Misses' Dresses Costing Over \$2.53**

Included are all dresses bought in misses' sizes (10 to 20) and costing at source, \$2.53 net after all discounts have been deducted.

**Category 1011A—Dresses Costing \$2.53 and Less**

Included in this category are dresses of all descriptions bought in women's sizes, misses' sizes and jr. sizes (7 to 17) costing at the source \$2.53 and less after all discounts have been deducted.

**Category 1012—Teen Age and Girls' Dresses**

This category covers dresses of all descriptions for teen age girls usually bought in size scale 10 to 16 and girls' sizes 7 to 14.

**Category 1013—Small Girls' and Toddlers' Dresses**

This category includes all dresses for toddlers and girls in size 6x and smaller.

**(3) Jackets, Vests and Ski Clothes**

Separate jackets are garments which can be opened from neck to bottom, with or without sleeves, which ordinarily are not worn tucked into skirts, slacks or shorts. Included in these categories are ski jackets, ski pants, ski suits, snow suits, skating jackets and jackets of all types. These categories cover jackets made of all materials including leather, artificial leather, plastics and knitted yard goods. Not included are garments covered by Categories 202, 203, 1023, 1024 and 1025.

**Category 1014—Women's Jackets**

Included are jackets bought in sizes 36's, 38's, etc., misses' jackets bought in sizes 10 to 20 and jackets bought in jr. sizes 7 to 17.

**Category 1015—Teen Age and Larger Girls' Jackets**

This category covers jackets for girls usually bought in sizes 7 to 14 and in teen age sizes 10 to 16.

**Category 1016—Girls' and Toddlers' Jackets**

This includes jackets bought in size 6x and smaller. Excluded are all apparel for boys bought in 3 to 8 and 3 to 12 ranges which are covered by categories 1012 and 1012A.

**(4) Separate Skirts.**

Categories 1017 to 1019 cover separate skirts for women and girls, made of all materials except those covered by categories 202, 205, 206 and 208.

**Category 1017—Women's and Misses' Skirts**

This category includes skirts bought in women's sizes, misses' sizes and in jr. sizes, 7 to 17, also in waist sizes corresponding to these sizes.

**Category 1018—Girls' and Teen Age Skirts**

This category covers all skirts bought to fit teen age girls, sizes 10 to 16 and girls' sizes 7 to 14 and in waist band sizes to correspond to these sizes.

**Category 1019—Girls' and Toddlers' Skirts**

This covers all skirts bought for girls in size 6x and smaller.

**(5) Blouses and Shirts.**

Categories 1020 through 1022 cover all types of blouses and shirt waists made of all materials except those garments covered by categories 201, 202, 205, 206, 207 and 208.

**Category 1020—Women's and Misses' Blouses**

This category covers blouses usually bought in sizes 34's, 36's, etc., sizes 10 to 20 and 7 to 17 and in any sizes that correspond to these.

**Category 1021—Teen Age and Girls' Blouses**

This category covers all blouses bought in sizes 10 to 16 and 7 to 14 and in any size range that corresponds to these sizes.

**Category 1022—Girls' and Toddlers' Blouses**

This category covers blouses bought in size 6x or smaller. Excluded are all boys' blouses and shirts bought in 3 to 12 year size range which are covered by category 117 and toddler garments that are covered by category 303.

**(6) Slacks and Slack Suits**

Categories 1023, 1024 and 1025 cover separate slacks, slack suits and slack sets made of all materials in sizes for women, girls and children. A slack suit is a combination of a slack (covered by this category) and a separate jacket, separate blouse or attached blouse sold as a unit. Excluded are items covered by Category 206. Some of the garments included are overalls (other than work clothes), slacks, jodhpurs, slack suits, slack

sets. Garments covered by this category are full-length garments and excludes all garments that are covered by categories 201, 205, 206 and 207.

**Category 1023—Women's Slacks and Slack Suits**

Included are garments in all sizes for women, misses and jrs., sizes 7 to 17 and in waist sizes equivalent to these sizes.

**Category 1024—Girls' and Teen Age Girls' Slacks**

This category covers garments in girls' sizes 7 to 14 and teen age sizes 10 to 16 and garments bought in waist sizes equivalent to these.

**Category 1025—Girls' and Toddlers' Slack Suits**

This includes all garments bought in sizes 6x and smaller except toddler garments covered by category 303 and except boys' garments covered by categories 110, 111, 112 and 113.

**APPENDIX C**

Category you are pricing	Comparable categories								
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth
101	102	107	108A	108	109A	109	112	117	1007
102	101	109A	109	108A	108	107	112	117	1007
103	110A	110	107	112	115	117	102		
104	103	115	117	114	116	110	1023		
105	107	112	103	110	206				
105A									
105B	105C								
105C	105B								
105D	105A	501							
106	102	101	108	109	109A	108A	205		
107	112	102	101	108	109				
107A	107B	107	112	109	1014				
107B	112A	107A	112	102	108	109	109		
108	109	108A	109A	101	102	109	107	1005	
108A	109A	108A	109	108	101	102			
109	108	102	101	112	107B				
109A	108A	109	108	1008					
110	110A	103	112	107	115	1014	1018		
110A	110	103	112	107A	115	1014	1018		
111	101	109	105	107A	112				
111A	105B								
112	107	108	109	102	101				
112A	107B	107A	112	109	107	107			
113	110	107A	117	202	111				
114	115	113	201	202	117				
115	107	202	208	117					
116	118	115	211	211A	117				
117	115	201	116						
118	116	119	213						
119	118	216	120	122	217				
120	119	122	217	216					
121	119	120	216	218					
122	215	119	120	121					
123	103	107	112						
123A	123	107A	112						
124	212	107A	112						
201	202	207	208	115	117	1017	1023		
202	201	208	207	115	1020	1017			
203	209	112A	107B	1014					
204									
205	106	203							
206	1011	1014							
207	208	201	202	114	209	213	1020	1017	
208	207	202	201	115	114				
209	207	203	112A	201	202				
211	211A	201	212	207					
211A	211	201	212	207	116				
212	211	202	124	117	116				
213	116	117	217	216					
214									
215	217	211	122	117					
216	219	217	120	121	218				
217	215	216	119	213	120	121			
218	405	211		107					
301	208	302	303	202	1005	1028	108		
302	208	202	115	301	1005	1028	112		
303	207	201	113	302	1005	1028	202		
304	123	218	214	204					
305	211	116	1013	1022	201	202			
306	205	303	307						
306A									
307	306	305							
308									
309									
310									
351									

1 No comparable categories.

\*You establish a price for a straw hat (Category 123A) by pricing it as if it belonged to Category 123. After you have found the price under the appropriate pricing rule as if the straw hat belonged to Category 123, you may add 8% of that selling price to the selling price and the result is your ceiling price for the straw hat.

Example: If you are pricing a straw hat, Category 123A, having a net cost of \$3.00, you look at your chart for Category 123. Assume there is a net cost of \$3.00 and an offering price of \$5.00 on your chart for Category 123. Your ceiling price for the straw hat will be \$5.00 plus 8% of \$5.00 (\$5.00 + .40). Thus the ceiling price will be \$5.40.



## RULES AND REGULATIONS

Category you are pricing	Comparable categories								
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth
352	215	122	218	1020	202				
353 <sup>1</sup>									
401	403	404	402	406	123				
402	410	403	401	404	123				
402A <sup>1</sup>									
402B <sup>1</sup>									
403	406	404	401	113					
404	401	406	218	409	410				
406	404	403	401	218					
407	406	408	302	305	218				
408	406	407	403	202	404	1020			
409	401	403	408	404	107	112	351		
410	111A	105	107						
501 <sup>1</sup>									
502 <sup>1</sup>									
502A	502B	502C	504A						
502B	502C	502A	504A						
502C	502A	502B							
503	505								
504	506								
504A	502C	502B	502A						
505	503	502A	502B						
506	504	506A							
506A	506B	506	504						
506B	506	507	506A						
507	506	506A	506B						
508	507								
509	508								
601	602	605	605A	606					
602	601	605	605A						
603	605	605A	602						
603A <sup>1</sup>									
605	605A	602	601	606					
605A	605	602	606	601					
606	605A	605	602	601					
607	602	605	605A						
701	706	708	714	703	710				
703	708	709	713	712	706A				
704	703	705	709	712	720				
705	704	708	714						
706	701	708	714	713					
706A	716	703	712						
708	704	703	705	714	713				
709	712	710	704	703					
710	712	709	714	704					
712	710	709	704	711					
713	703	707	715	709					
714	701	708	706						
715	713	709	703						
716	718	719							
717	715	713	717A						
717A	717	715	713						
718	716								
719	716	718	706A						
720	708	707	704						
751	709	712	710						
752	751	722							
801	802								
802	801								
803	803C	803A	803B						
803A	803C	803	803B						
803B	803C	803	803A						
803C	803	803A	803B						
804	801	805							
805	806	802							
851	852	853	854						
852	851	853	854						
852A	853	854							
853	854	851	852A						
854	853								
1001	1002	1006	1007	1010	1020	1011			
1002	1001	1006	1007	1003	1010	1011			
1003	1002	1006	1007	1011	1010	1020			
1004	1008	1012	1014	1002	1011	1020	1009		
1005	1009	1016	1019	1013	1022	1012	1011	1003	
1006	1007	1002	1001	1014	1017	1010	1011		
1007	1006	1002	1014	1001	1011	1010	1020	1008	
1008	1004	1015	1012	1021	1011	1010	1020		
1009	1005	1016	1019	1013	1022	1008	1012	1028	1011
1010	1011	1001	1002	1006	1014	1007	1017	202	
1011	1010	1007	1017	1014	1006	1020	1024	1002	
1012	1018	1015	1008	1004	1021	1011	1017	1014	1007
1013	1019	1016	1009	1005	1028	1022	1030		
1014	1007	1002	1017	1006	1010	1011	1020		
1015	1008	1004	1018	1012	1021	1011	1020		
1016	1009	1005	1019	1013	1022	1015	1025		
1017	1014	1007	1011	1020	202	1010	1002	1003	
1018	1015	1008	1004	1012	1021	1017	1011	202	
1019	1016	1009	1013	1005	1022	1018	1012	1015	1028
1020	202	1017	1014	1023	1006	1011	1021	1010	
1021	202	1018	1015	1024	1012	1011	1020	1004	
1022	1013	1019	1016	1028	1030	1025	1009	1005	
1023	1017	1020	202	1014	1006	1010	1011	1026	1002
1024	1018	1015	1007	1027	1021	1012	1011	1004	202
1025	1030	1028	1019	1016	1009	1005	1022	1013	
1026	1023	1017	1014	1006	202	1020	1001	1010	1011
1027	1024	1028	1015	1018	1008	1004	1012	202	1021
1028	1019	1009	1016	1005	1013	1022	1030	1025	
1029	1026	1023	1017	1014	1006	202	1020	1010	1011
1030	1027	1024	1028	1029	1018	1016	1019	1005	

<sup>1</sup> No comparable categories.



APPENDIX D

TABLE FOR FIXING IN-LINE CATEGORY MARKUPS UNDER RULE 6 (SECTION 37)

Category Group I	Under and including 35	Over 35 including 38	Over 38 including 41	Over 41 including 44	Over 44 including 47	Over 47 including 50	Over 50 including 53	Over 53 including 56	Over 56 including 59	Over 59 including 62	Over 62 including 65	Over 65 including 68	Over 68 including 71	Over 71 including 74	Over 74 including 77	Over 77 including 80	Over 80 including 83	Over 83 including 86	Over 86 including 89	Over 89 including 92	Over 92 including 95	Over 95 including 98	Over 98 including 101
101	36.3	39.5	42.7	46.0	49.2	52.4	55.6	58.8	62.0	65.3	68.5	71.7	74.9	78.1	81.4	84.5	87.8	91.0	94.2	97.4	100.7	103.9	107.1
102	34.4	37.4	40.5	43.5	46.6	49.6	52.7	55.7	58.8	61.8	64.9	67.9	70.9	74.0	77.0	80.1	83.1	86.2	89.2	92.3	95.3	98.4	101.4
103	32.9	35.8	38.7	41.6	44.5	47.4	50.3	53.2	56.2	59.1	62.0	64.9	67.8	70.7	73.6	76.6	79.5	82.4	85.3	88.2	91.1	94.0	96.9
104	35.0	38.1	41.2	44.3	47.5	50.6	53.7	56.8	59.9	63.0	66.0	69.2	72.3	75.4	78.5	81.6	84.7	87.8	90.9	94.1	97.2	100.3	103.4
105	30.2	32.8	35.5	38.2	40.9	43.5	46.2	48.9	51.5	54.2	56.9	59.6	62.3	65.0	67.6	70.3	73.0	75.7	78.3	81.0	83.7	86.4	89.0
105A	16.0	17.4	18.8	20.3	21.7	23.1	24.5	25.9	27.3	28.8	30.2	31.6	33.0	34.4	35.9	37.3	38.7	40.1	41.5	42.9	44.4	45.8	47.2
105B	23.8	26.0	28.1	30.2	32.3	34.4	36.5	38.6	40.8	42.9	45.0	47.1	49.2	51.3	53.4	55.6	57.7	59.8	61.9	64.0	66.1	68.2	70.4
105C	23.8	26.0	28.1	30.2	32.3	34.4	36.5	38.6	40.8	42.9	45.0	47.1	49.2	51.3	53.4	55.6	57.7	59.8	61.9	64.0	66.1	68.2	70.4
105D	20.7	22.5	24.3	26.1	28.0	29.8	31.6	33.5	35.3	37.1	39.0	40.8	42.6	44.5	46.3	48.1	50.0	51.8	53.6	55.5	57.3	59.1	60.9
106	33.4	36.4	39.3	42.3	45.3	48.2	51.2	54.1	57.1	60.1	63.0	66.0	69.0	71.9	74.9	77.9	80.8	83.8	86.7	89.7	92.7	95.6	98.6
107	31.7	34.6	37.4	40.2	43.0	45.8	48.6	51.4	54.3	57.1	59.9	62.7	65.5	68.3	71.1	74.0	76.8	79.6	82.4	85.2	88.0	90.8	93.7
107A	35.0	38.1	41.2	44.3	47.5	50.6	53.7	56.8	59.9	63.0	66.0	69.2	72.3	75.4	78.5	81.6	84.7	87.8	90.9	94.1	97.2	100.3	103.4
107B	35.0	38.1	41.2	44.3	47.5	50.6	53.7	56.8	59.9	63.0	66.0	69.2	72.3	75.4	78.5	81.6	84.7	87.8	90.9	94.1	97.2	100.3	103.4
108	34.4	37.4	40.5	43.5	46.6	49.6	52.7	55.7	58.8	61.8	64.9	67.9	70.9	74.0	77.0	80.1	83.1	86.2	89.2	92.3	95.3	98.4	101.4
108A	33.9	36.9	39.9	42.9	45.9	48.9	51.9	54.9	57.9	60.9	63.9	66.9	69.9	72.9	75.9	78.9	81.9	84.9	87.9	90.9	93.9	96.9	99.9
109	33.9	36.9	39.9	42.9	45.9	48.9	51.9	54.9	57.9	60.9	63.9	66.9	69.9	72.9	75.9	78.9	81.9	84.9	87.9	90.9	93.9	96.9	99.9
109A	34.4	37.4	40.5	43.5	46.6	49.6	52.7	55.7	58.8	61.8	64.9	67.9	70.9	74.0	77.0	80.1	83.1	86.2	89.2	92.3	95.3	98.4	101.4
110	31.2	34.0	36.8	39.5	42.3	45.1	47.9	50.6	53.4	56.2	58.9	61.7	64.5	67.2	70.0	72.8	75.5	78.3	81.1	83.9	86.6	89.4	92.2
110A	31.9	34.7	37.5	40.4	43.2	46.0	48.9	51.7	54.5	57.3	60.2	63.0	65.8	68.7	71.5	74.3	77.1	80.0	82.8	85.6	88.5	91.3	94.1
111	23.8	26.0	28.1	30.2	32.3	34.4	36.5	38.6	40.8	42.9	45.0	47.1	49.2	51.3	53.4	55.6	57.7	59.8	61.9	64.0	66.1	68.2	70.4
111A	27.2	29.6	32.1	34.5	36.9	39.3	41.7	44.1	46.6	49.0	51.4	53.8	56.2	58.6	61.0	63.5	65.9	68.3	70.7	73.1	75.5	77.9	80.4
112	31.2	34.0	36.8	39.5	42.3	45.1	47.9	50.6	53.4	56.2	58.9	61.7	64.5	67.2	70.0	72.8	75.5	78.3	81.1	83.9	86.6	89.4	92.2
112A	31.7	34.6	37.4	40.2	43.0	45.8	48.6	51.4	54.3	57.1	59.9	62.7	65.5	68.3	71.1	74.0	76.8	79.6	82.4	85.2	88.0	90.8	93.7
113	31.8	34.6	37.4	40.2	43.1	45.9	48.7	51.5	54.3	57.2	60.0	62.8	65.6	68.4	71.3	74.1	76.9	79.7	82.5	85.3	88.1	90.9	93.7
114	35.9	39.1	42.3	45.4	48.6	51.8	55.0	58.2	61.4	64.5	67.7	70.9	74.1	77.3	80.4	83.6	86.8	90.0	93.2	96.4	99.5	102.7	105.9
115	32.8	35.7	38.6	41.5	44.4	47.3	50.3	53.2	56.1	59.0	61.9	64.8	67.7	70.6	73.5	76.4	79.3	82.2	85.1	88.0	90.9	93.8	96.8
116	33.1	36.0	39.0	41.9	44.8	47.8	50.7	53.7	56.6	59.5	62.5	65.4	68.3	71.3	74.2	77.1	80.1	83.0	85.9	88.8	91.7	94.6	97.5
117	33.3	36.2	39.1	42.0	44.9	47.8	50.7	53.6	56.5	59.4	62.3	65.2	68.1	71.0	73.9	76.8	79.7	82.6	85.5	88.4	91.3	94.2	97.1
118	35.2	38.4	41.6	44.7	47.9	51.0	54.1	57.2	60.4	63.5	66.7	69.8	72.9	76.1	79.2	82.3	85.4	88.5	91.6	94.7	97.8	100.9	104.0
119	39.1	42.6	46.1	49.6	53.0	56.5	60.0	63.5	67.0	70.4	73.9	77.4	80.9	84.3	87.8	91.3	94.7	98.2	101.7	105.2	108.7	112.1	115.6
120	37.4	40.7	44.0	47.3	50.7	54.0	57.3	60.6	63.9	67.3	70.6	73.9	77.2	80.5	83.8	87.2	90.5	93.8	97.1	100.4	103.7	107.1	110.4
121	35.8	39.0	42.2	45.4	48.5	51.7	54.9	58.0	61.2	64.4	67.6	70.8	74.0	77.2	80.3	83.5	86.7	90.0	93.2	96.4	99.6	102.8	106.0
122	34.8	37.9	41.0	44.1	47.2	50.3	53.4	56.4	59.5	62.6	65.7	68.8	71.9	75.0	78.1	81.1	84.2	87.3	90.4	93.5	96.6	99.7	102.8
123A	36.0	39.2	42.4	45.6	48.8	52.0	55.2	58.4	61.6	64.8	68.0	71.2	74.4	77.6	80.8	84.0	87.2	90.3	93.6	96.8	100.0	103.2	106.4
124	37.8	41.1	44.4	47.7	51.1	54.5	57.8	61.2	64.5	67.9	71.2	74.6	78.0	81.3	84.6	88.0	91.3	94.7	98.0	101.4	104.7	108.1	111.4
201	37.8	41.1	44.4	47.7	51.1	54.5	57.8	61.2	64.5	67.9	71.2	74.6	78.0	81.3	84.6	88.0	91.3	94.7	98.0	101.4	104.7	108.1	111.4
202	37.8	41.1	44.4	47.7	51.1	54.5	57.8	61.2	64.5	67.9	71.2	74.6	78.0	81.3	84.6	88.0	91.3	94.7	98.0	101.4	104.7	108.1	111.4
203	38.4	41.8	45.2	48.6	52.0	55.4	58.8	62.2	65.7	69.1	72.5	75.9	79.3	82.7	86.1	89.5	92.9	96.3	99.7	103.1	106.5	109.9	113.3
204	34.5	37.6	40.7	43.8	46.9	49.9	53.0	56.0	59.0	62.1	65.1	68.2	71.3	74.3	77.4	80.4	83.5	86.6	89.6	92.7	95.8	98.8	101.9
205	34.4	37.4	40.5	43.5	46.6	49.6	52.7	55.7	58.8	61.8	64.9	67.9	70.9	74.0	77.0	80.1	83.1	86.2	89.2	92.3	95.3	98.4	101.4
206	32.8	35.7	38.6	41.5	44.4	47.3	50.3	53.2	56.1	59.0	61.9	64.8	67.7	70.6	73.5	76.4	79.3	82.2	85.1	88.0	90.9	93.8	96.8
207	35.2	38.3	41.4	44.5	47.6	50.7	53.8	56.9	60.0	63.1	66.2	69.3	72.4	75.5	78.6	81.7	84.8	87.9	91.0	94.1	97.2	100.3	103.4
208	36.5	39.6	42.7	45.8	48.9	52.0	55.1	58.2	61.3	64.4	67.5	70.6	73.7	76.8	79.9	83.0	86.1	89.2	92.3	95.4	98.5	101.6	104.7
209	34.7	37.8	40.9	44.0	47.1	50.2	53.3	56.4	59.5	62.6	65.7	68.8	71.9	75.0	78.1	81.2	84.3	87.4	90.5	93.6	96.7	99.8	102.9
210	37.4	40.7	44.0	47.3	50.6	53.9	57.2	60.5	63.8	67.1	70.4	73.7	77.0	80.3	83.6	86.9	90.2	93.5	96.8	100.1	103.4	106.7	110.0
211	33.9	36.9	39.9	42.9	45.9	48.9	51.9	54.9	57.9	60.9	63.9	66.9	69.9	72.9	75.9	78.9	81.9	84.9	87.9	90.9	93.9	96.9	99.9
212	34.7	37.8	40.9	44.0	47.1	50.2	53.3	56.4	59.5	62.6	65.7	68.8	71.9	75.0	78.1	81.2	84.3	87.4	90.5	93.6	96.7	99.8	102.9
213	34.7	37.8	40.9	44.0	47.1	50.2	53.3	56.4	59.5	62.6	65.7	68.8	71.9	75.0	78.1	81.2	84.3	87.4	90.5	93.6	96.7	99.8	102.9
214	35.5	38.6	41.7	44.8	47.9	51.0	54.1	57.2	60.3	63.4	66.5	69.6	72.7	75.8	78.9	82.0	85.1	88.2	91.3	94.4	97.5	100.6	103.7
215	36.3	39.4	42.5	45.6	48.7	51.8	54.9	58.0	61.1	64.2	67.3	70.4	73.5	76.6	79.7	82.8	85.9	89.0	92.1	95.2	98.3	101.4	104.5
216	35.2	38.3	41.4	44.5	47.6	50.7	53.8	56.9	60.0	63.1	66.2	69.3	72.4	75.5	78.6	81.7	84.8	87.9	91.0	94.1	97.2	100.3	103.4
217	36.2	39.3	42.4	45.5	48.6	51.7	54.8	57.9	61.0	64.1	67.2	70.3	73.4	76.5	79.6	82.7	85.8	88.9	92.0	95.1	98.2	101.3	104.4
218	35.2	38.3	41.4	44.5	47.6	50.7	53.8	56.9	60.0	63.1	66.2	69.3	72.4	75.5	78.6	81.7	84.8	87.9	91.0	94.1	97.2	100.3	103.4
301	32.1	34.9	37.8	40.6	43.5	46.3	49.2																



## RULES AND REGULATIONS

## APPENDIX D—Continued

TABLE FOR FIXING IN-LINE CATEGORY MARK-UPS UNDER RULE 6 (SECTION 37)

Category Group II*	Under and including 62	Over 62 including 65	Over 65 including 68	Over 68 including 71	Over 71 including 74	Over 74 including 77	Over 77 including 80	Over 80 including 83	Over 83 including 86	Over 86 including 89	Over 89 including 92	Over 92 including 95	Over 95 including 98	Over 98 including 101	Over 101 including 104	Over 104 including 107	Over 107 including 110	Over 110 including 113	Over 113 including 116	Over 116 including 119	Over 119 including 122	Over 122 including 125	Over 125 including 127
701.....	64.9	68.1	71.3	74.5	77.7	80.9	84.2	87.4	90.6	93.8	97.0	100.2	103.5	106.7	109.8	113.1	116.3	119.5	122.8	126.0	129.2	132.4	135.6
703.....	60.8	63.8	66.8	69.8	72.8	75.8	78.8	81.9	84.9	87.9	90.9	93.9	96.9	99.9	102.9	105.9	108.9	111.9	114.9	117.9	120.9	123.9	126.9
704.....	63.4	66.6	69.7	72.8	76.0	79.1	82.3	85.4	88.6	91.7	94.9	98.0	101.1	104.3	107.4	110.6	113.7	116.9	120.0	123.2	126.3	129.4	132.6
705.....	65.1	68.4	71.6	74.8	78.0	81.3	84.5	87.7	91.0	94.2	97.4	100.7	103.9	107.1	110.3	113.5	116.8	120.0	123.3	126.5	129.7	132.9	136.2
706.....	71.4	75.0	78.5	82.0	85.5	89.1	92.7	96.2	99.7	103.3	106.8	110.3	113.8	117.4	121.0	124.5	128.1	131.6	135.1	138.7	142.2	145.8	149.3
706A.....	59.8	62.8	65.8	68.7	71.7	74.7	77.6	80.6	83.6	86.5	89.5	92.5	95.4	98.4	101.4	104.3	107.3	110.3	113.2	116.2	119.2	122.2	125.1
708.....	63.4	66.6	69.7	72.8	76.0	79.1	82.3	85.4	88.6	91.7	94.9	98.0	101.1	104.3	107.4	110.6	113.7	116.9	120.0	123.2	126.3	129.4	132.6
709.....	59.2	62.2	65.1	68.1	71.0	73.9	76.9	79.8	82.7	85.7	88.6	91.6	94.5	97.4	100.4	103.3	106.2	109.2	112.1	115.1	118.0	120.9	123.9
710.....	62.4	65.4	68.4	71.4	74.4	77.4	80.4	83.4	86.4	89.4	92.4	95.4	98.4	101.4	104.4	107.4	110.4	113.4	116.4	119.4	122.4	125.4	128.4
712.....	62.1	65.2	68.2	71.3	74.4	77.5	80.6	83.6	86.7	89.8	92.9	96.0	99.0	102.1	105.2	108.3	111.3	114.4	117.5	120.6	123.7	126.8	129.9
713.....	59.0	62.0	64.9	67.8	70.8	73.7	76.6	79.5	82.5	85.4	88.3	91.3	94.2	97.1	100.0	103.0	105.9	108.9	111.8	114.7	117.6	120.5	123.5
714.....	64.9	68.1	71.3	74.5	77.7	80.9	84.2	87.4	90.6	93.8	97.0	100.2	103.5	106.7	109.8	113.1	116.3	119.5	122.8	126.0	129.2	132.4	135.6
715.....	57.7	60.6	63.4	66.3	69.2	72.0	74.9	77.8	80.6	83.5	86.3	89.2	92.1	94.9	97.8	100.6	103.5	106.4	109.2	112.1	115.0	117.8	120.7
716.....	52.7	55.3	57.9	60.5	63.2	65.8	68.4	71.0	73.6	76.2	78.8	81.4	84.1	86.7	89.3	91.9	94.5	97.1	99.7	102.3	104.9	107.5	110.1
717.....	52.7	55.3	57.9	60.5	63.2	65.8	68.4	71.0	73.6	76.2	78.8	81.4	84.1	86.7	89.3	91.9	94.5	97.1	99.7	102.3	104.9	107.5	110.1
717A.....	58.2	61.1	64.0	66.8	69.7	72.6	75.5	78.4	81.3	84.2	87.0	89.9	92.8	95.7	98.6	101.5	104.3	107.2	110.1	113.0	115.9	118.8	121.7
718.....	51.4	54.0	56.5	59.1	61.6	64.2	66.7	69.3	71.8	74.4	76.9	79.5	82.1	84.6	87.2	89.7	92.3	94.8	97.4	99.9	102.5	105.0	107.6
719.....	54.4	57.1	59.8	62.5	65.2	67.9	70.6	73.3	76.0	78.7	81.4	84.1	86.8	89.5	92.2	94.9	97.6	100.3	103.0	105.7	108.4	111.1	113.8
720.....	62.5	65.6	68.7	71.8	74.9	78.0	81.1	84.2	87.3	90.4	93.5	96.6	99.7	102.8	105.9	109.0	112.1	115.2	118.3	121.4	124.5	127.6	130.6
751.....	55.6	58.4	61.1	63.9	66.6	69.4	72.2	74.9	77.7	80.4	83.2	85.9	88.7	91.5	94.2	97.0	99.7	102.5	105.3	108.1	110.9	113.7	116.5
752.....	59.4	62.4	65.3	68.3	71.2	74.2	77.1	80.1	83.0	86.0	88.9	91.9	94.8	97.8	100.7	103.7	106.6	109.6	112.5	115.4	118.4	121.3	124.3

\*These mark-ups are to be applied to net cost of item excluding freight charges.

Category Group III	Under and including 35	Over 35 including 38	Over 38 including 41	Over 41 including 44	Over 44 including 47	Over 47 including 50	Over 50 including 53	Over 53 including 56	Over 56 including 59	Over 59 including 62	Over 62 including 65	Over 65 including 68	Over 68 including 71	Over 71 including 74	Over 74 including 77	Over 77 including 80	Over 80 including 83	Over 83 including 86	Over 86 including 89	Over 89 including 92	Over 92 including 95	Over 95 including 98	Over 98 including 101
801.....	35.4	38.6	41.8	44.9	48.1	51.3	54.5	57.6	60.8	64.0	67.2	70.3	73.5	76.7	79.8	83.0	86.2	89.4	92.5	95.7	98.9	102.0	105.2
802.....	35.1	38.2	41.4	44.5	47.7	50.8	53.9	57.1	60.2	63.4	66.5	69.7	72.8	75.9	79.1	82.2	85.4	88.5	91.7	94.8	97.9	101.1	104.2
803.....	35.1	38.2	41.4	44.5	47.7	50.8	53.9	57.1	60.2	63.4	66.5	69.7	72.8	75.9	79.1	82.2	85.4	88.5	91.7	94.8	97.9	101.1	104.2
803A.....	31.4	34.2	37.0	39.8	42.7	45.5	48.3	51.1	53.9	56.7	59.5	62.3	65.2	68.0	70.8	73.6	76.4	79.2	82.0	84.9	87.7	90.5	93.3
803B.....	34.5	37.0	40.0	43.8	46.9	50.0	53.0	56.1	59.2	62.3	65.4	68.4	71.4	74.4	77.4	80.4	83.4	86.4	89.4	92.4	95.4	98.4	101.4
803C.....	28.4	31.0	33.5	36.1	38.6	41.2	43.7	46.3	48.8	51.4	53.9	56.5	59.0	61.5	64.1	66.6	69.2	71.7	74.3	76.8	79.4	81.9	84.5
804.....	36.3	39.0	42.8	46.1	49.3	52.6	55.8	59.1	62.3	65.6	68.8	72.1	75.3	78.6	81.8	85.1	88.3	91.6	94.8	98.1	101.3	104.6	107.8
805.....	31.0	33.8	36.6	39.4	42.1	44.9	47.7	50.5	53.3	56.0	58.8	61.6	64.4	67.2	69.9	72.7	75.5	78.3	81.1	83.8	86.6	89.4	92.2
851.....	35.4	38.6	41.7	44.9	48.1	51.2	54.4	57.6	60.7	63.9	67.1	70.2	73.4	76.6	79.7	82.9	86.1	89.2	92.4	95.6	98.8	101.9	105.1
852.....	35.4	38.6	41.7	44.9	48.1	51.2	54.4	57.6	60.7	63.9	67.1	70.2	73.4	76.6	79.7	82.9	86.1	89.2	92.4	95.6	98.8	101.9	105.1
852A.....	31.4	34.2	37.0	39.8	42.7	45.5	48.3	51.1	53.9	56.7	59.5	62.3	65.2	68.0	70.8	73.6	76.4	79.2	82.0	84.9	87.7	90.5	93.3
853.....	31.4	34.2	37.0	39.8	42.7	45.5	48.3	51.1	53.9	56.7	59.5	62.3	65.2	68.0	70.8	73.6	76.4	79.2	82.0	84.9	87.7	90.5	93.3
854.....	31.1	33.9	36.7	39.5	42.3	45.0	47.8	50.6	53.4	56.2	59.0	61.8	64.6	67.3	70.1	72.9	75.7	78.5	81.3	84.1	86.8	89.6	92.4

Category Group IV	Category Group V																								
	Under and including 37	Over 37 including 40	Over 40 including 43	Over 43 including 46	Over 46 including 49	Over 49 including 52	Over 52 including 55	Over 55 including 58	Over 58 including 61	Over 61 including 64	Over 64 including 67	Over 67 including 70	Over 70 including 73	Over 73 including 76	Over 76 including 79	Over 79 including 82	Over 82 including 85	Over 85 including 88	Over 88 including 91	Over 91 including 94	Over 94 including 97	Over 97 including 100	Over 100 including 103	Over 103 including 106	Over 106 including 109
1001.....	32.4	35.9	39.3	42.8	46.3	49.8	53.3	56.7	60.2	63.7	67.2	70.6	74.1	77.6	81.1	84.6	88.0	91.5	95.0	98.5	101.9	105.4	108.9	112.4	115.9
1002.....	32.5	36.0	39.6	43.1	46.6	50.1	53.7	57.2	60.7	64.2	67.7	71.3	74.8	78.3	81.8	85.3	88.9	92.4	95.9	99.4	103.0	106.5	110.0	113.5	117.0
1003.....	30.1	33.4	36.8	40.1	43.5	46.8	50.2	53.5	56.9	60.2	63.6	66.9	70.3	73.6	76.9	80.3	83.6	87.0	90.3	93.7	97.0	100.4	103.7	107.1	110.4
1004.....	30.4	33.8	37.1	40.4	43.7	47.0	50.3	53.6	56.9	60.2	63.5	66.8	70.1	73.4	76.7	80.0	83.3	86.6	89.9	93.2	96.5	99.8	103.1	106.4	109.7
1005.....	30.4	33.7	37.1	40.4	43.8	47.1	50.5	53.8	57.2	60.5	63.9	67.2	70.6	73.9	77.2	80.6	83.9	87.3	90.6	94.0	97.3	100.7	104.0	107.3	110.7
1006.....	32.6	36.1	39.7	43.3	46.8	50.4	53.9	57.5	61.1	64.6	68.2	71.8	75.3	78.9	82.5	86.0	89.6	93.2	96.7	100.3	103.9	107.4	111.0	114.6	118.1
1007.....	32.5	36.0	39.6	43.1	46.6	50.1	53.6	57.2	60.7	64.2	67.7	71.3	74.8	78.3	81.8	85.3	88.9	92.4	95.9	99.4	103.0	106.5	110.0	113.5	117.0
1008.....	30.3	33.7	37.0	40.3	43.6	46.9	50.2	53.5	56.8	60.1	63.4	66.7	70.0	73.3	76.6	79.9	83.2	86.5	89.8	93.1	96.4	99.7	103.0	106.3	109.6
1009.....	30.4	33.7	37.1	40.4	43.8	47.1	50.5	53.8	57.2	60.5	63.9	67.2	70.6	73.9	77.2	80.6	83.9	87.3	90.6	94.0	97.3	100.7	104.0	107.3	110.7
1010.....	33.2	36.7	40.3	43.9	47.4	51.0	54.5	58.1	61.7	65.2	68.8	72.4	75.9	79.5	83.1	86.6	90.2	93.8	97.3	100.9	104.5	108.0	111.6	115.2	118.7
1011.....	32.8	36.3	39.9	43.4	46.9	50.4	53.9	57.5	61.0	64.5	68.0	71.6	75.1	78.6	82.1	85.6	89.2	92.7	96.2	99.7	103.3	106.8	110.3	113.8	117.3
1012.....	30.3	33.7	37.0	40.3	43.6	46.9	50.2	53.5	56.8	60.1	63.4	66.7	70.0	73.3	76.6	79.9	83.2	86.5	89.8	93.1	96.4	99.7	103.0	106.3	109.6
1013.....	27.4	30.8	34.3	37.8	41.2	44.6	48.0	51.4	54.8	58.2	61.6	65.0	68.4	71.8	75.2	78.6	82.0	85.4	88.8	92.2	95.6	99.0	102.4	105.8	109.2
1014.....	31.3	34.7	38.1	41.5	44.9	48.3	51.7	55.1	58.4	61.8	65.2	68.6	72.0	75.4	78.8	82.2	85.6	89.0	92.4	95.8	99.2	102.6	106.0	109.4	112.8
1015.....	30.3	33.7	37.0	40.3	43.6	46.9	50.2	53.5	56.8	60.1	63.4	66.7	70.0	73.3	76.6	79.9	83.2	86.5	89.8	93.1	96.4	99.7	103.0	106.3	109.6
1016.....	30.4	33.7	37.1	40.4	43.8	47.1	50.5	53.8	57.2	60.5	63.9	67.2	70.6	73.9	77.2	80.6	83.9	87.3	90.6	94.0	97.3	100.7	104.0	107.3	110.7
1017.....	31.7	35.2	38.7	42.1	45.5	48.9	52.4	55.8	59.2	62.7	66.1	69.5	73.0	76.4	79.8	83.3	86.7	90.1	93.6	97.0	100.4	103.9	107.3	110.8	114.2
1018.....	30.3	33.7	37.0	40.3	43.6	46.9	50.2	53.5	56.8	60.1	63.4	66.7	70.0	73.3	76.6	79.9	83.2	86.5	89.8	93.1	96.4	99.7	103.0	106.3	109.6
1019.....	29.1	32.3	35.5	38.7	41.9	45.2	48.4	51.6	54.8	58.0	61.2	64.5	67.7	70.9	74.1	77.3	80.6	83.8	87.0	90.2	93.4	96.6	99.9	103.1	106.3
1020.....	31.0	34.4	37.8	41.2	44.6	48.0	51.4	54.8	58.2	61.6	65.0	68.4	71.7	75.1	78.5	81.9	85.3	88.7	92.1	95.4	98.8	102.2	105.6	109.0	112.4
1021.....	30.3	33.7	37.0	40.3	43.6	46.9	50.2	53.5	56.8	60.1	63.4	66.7	70.0	73.3	76.6	79.9	83.2	86.5	89.8	93.1	96.4	99.7	103.0	106.3	109.6
1022.....	26.9	30.0	33.0	36.2	39.4	42.6	45.8	49.0	52.2	55.4	58.5	61.7	64.9	68.1	71.3	74.5	77.7	80.8	84.0	87.2	90.4	93.6	96.8	100.0	103.2
1023.....	31.7	35.2	38.6	42.1	45.5	48.9	52.4	55.8	59.2	62.7	66.1	69.5	73.0	76.4	79.8	83.3	86.7	90.1	93.6	97.0	100.4	103.9	107.3	110.8	114.2
1024.....	31.7	35.2	38.6	42.1	45.5	48.9	52.4	55.8	59.2	62.7	66.1	69.5	73.0	76.4	79.8	83.3	86.7	90.1	93.6	97.0	100.4	103.9	107.3	110.8	114.2
1025.....	32.3	34.7	37.0	40.3	43.6	46.9	50.2	53.5	56.8	60.1	63.4	66.7	70.0	73.3	76.6	79.9	83.2	86.5	89.8	93.1	96.4	99.7	103.0	106.3	109.6
1026.....	30.3	33.7	37.0	40.3	43.6	46.9	50.2	53.5	56.8	60.1	63.4	66.7	70.0	73.3	76.6	79.9	83.2	86.5	89.8	93.1	96.4	99.7	103.0	106.3	109.6
1027.....	31.7	35.2	38.6	42.1	45.5	48.9	52.4	55.8	59.2	62.7	66.1	69.5	73.0	76.4	79.8	83.3	86.7	90.1	93.6	97.0	100.4	103.9	107.3	110.8	114.2
1028.....	29.1	32.3	35.5	38.7	41.9	45.2	48.4	51.6	54.8	58.0	61.2	64.5	67.7	70.9	74.1	77.3	80.6	83.8	87.0	90.2	93.4	96.6	99.9	103.1	106.3
1029.....	31.7	35.2	38.6	42.1	45.5	48.9	52.4	55.8	59.2	62.7	66.1	69.5	73.0	76.4	79.8	83.3	86.7	90.1	93.6	97.0	100.4	103.9	107.3	110.8	114.2
1030.....	29.1	32.3	35.5	38.7	41.9	45.2	48.4	51.6	54.8	58.0	61.2	64.5	67.7	70.9	74.1	77.3	80.6	83.8	87.0	90.2	93.4	96.6	99.9	103.1	106.3



APPENDIX E—TABLE FOR FIXING CATEGORY  
MARKUPS UNDER SECTION 39

Category you are pricing	Percentage markup on cost	Category you are pricing	Percentage markup on cost
101	67.7	504	63.0
102	64.1	504A	59.2
103	61.6	505	58.0
104	65.3	506	66.3
105	57.9	506A	65.9
105A	30.2	506B	65.9
105B	45.0	507	69.4
105C	45.0	508	65.9
105D	39.0	509	60.2
106	63.0	601	66.7
107	60.1	602	61.9
107A	66.1	603	62.6
107B	66.1	603A	55.3
108	64.9	605	66.4
108A	63.8	605A	64.9
109	63.8	606	69.6
109A	64.9	607	53.9
110	59.5	701	98.1
110A	60.2	703	91.9
111	46.1	704	95.9
111A	51.4	705	98.5
112	60.2	706	108.0
112A	59.9	706A	90.5
113	60.2	708	95.9
114	66.0	709	89.6
115	62.1	710	99.4
116	62.4	712	93.9
117	61.3	713	89.3
118	62.6	714	98.2
119	65.9	715	87.3
120	72.1	716	79.7
121	69.2	717	79.7
122	66.5	717A	88.0
123	66.6	718	77.8
123A*		719	82.3
124	66.9	720	94.5
201	72.3	751	84.1
202	67.0	752	89.9
203	72.2	801	84.7
204	72.5	802	83.9
205	65.1	803	83.9
206	64.9	803A	75.1
207	63.3	803B	82.5
208	62.9	803C	68.0
209	66.8	803D	78.0
210	68.9	804	86.8
211	65.6	805	74.2
212	70.0	851	84.6
213	62.9	852	84.6
214	82.6	852A	75.1
215	67.5	853	75.1
216	67.1	854	74.4
217	67.8	1001	72.1
218	68.2	1002	72.8
301	67.8	1003	68.3
302	62.9	1004	68.1
303	61.1	1005	68.6
304	65.7	1006	73.3
305	61.9	1007	72.8
306	62.0	1008	68.0
306A	47.8	1009	68.5
307	62.8	1010	73.9
308	69.1	1011	73.1
309	62.3	1011A	60.4
310	67.9	1012	68.0
351	63.7	1013	60.4
352	63.5	1014	70.0
353	74.2	1015	68.0
401	63.7	1016	68.6
402	58.2	1017	71.0
402A	61.2	1018	68.0
402B	58.2	1019	65.7
405	63.4	1020	69.7
406	62.2	1021	68.0
407	62.2	1022	62.9
408	60.2	1023	71.0
409	60.7	1024	71.0
410	54.0	1025	68.0
501	47.8	1026	68.0
502	57.3	1027	71.0
502A	58.4	1028	65.7
502B	61.1	1029	71.0
502C	60.2	1030	65.2
503	62.2		

\*Use mark-up for category 123 and add 8 percent to retail price thus obtained.

APPENDIX F

## GROUP I

[Multipliers for Group Averages over 101 for categories in Groups I and III; for Group Average over 127 for categories in Group II; for Group Average over 109 for Categories in Group IV of Appendix D]

Category you are pricing	Multi- plier	Category you are pricing	Multi- plier	Category you are pricing	Multi- plier	Category you are pricing	Multi- plier	Category you are pricing	Multi- plier
101	1.078	111A	.809	207	.981	309	.981	502C	.948
102	1.021	112	.928	208	.975	310	1.069	503	.979
103	.976	112A	.943	209	1.045	351	1.003	504	.991
104	1.041	113	.945	210	1.084	352	1.000	504A	.932
105	.896	114	1.066	211	1.030	401	1.005	505	.960
105A	.475	115	.975	212	1.110	402	.916	506	1.042
105B	.708	116	.984	213	1.006	402A	.964	506A	1.038
105C	.708	117	.961	215	1.032	402B	.916	506B	1.038
105D	.614	118	.987	216	1.054	403	.919	507	1.086
106	.593	119	1.050	217	1.069	404	1.015	508	1.038
107	.643	120	1.164	218	1.045	405	.999	509	.948
107A	1.041	121	1.111	301	1.075	406	.964	601	1.058
107B	1.041	122	1.055	302	.962	407	.979	602	.967
108	1.021	123	1.035	303	.954	408	.948	603	.982
108A	1.006	124	1.071	304	1.020	409	.955	603A	.902
109	1.006	201	1.122	305	.967	410	.850	605	1.039
109A	1.021	202	1.062	306	.909	501	.752	605A	1.023
110	.928	203	1.142	306A	.752	502	.902	606	1.096
110A	.948	205	1.026	307	.981	502A	.917	607	.928
111	.708	206	1.021	308	1.090	502B	.960		

## GROUP II

701	1.072	706A	.990	713	.976	717A	.963	752	.982
703	1.005	708	1.048	714	1.074	718	.850		
704	1.048	709	.979	715	.954	719	.899		
705	1.077	710	1.086	716	.871	720	1.033		
706	1.181	712	1.026	717	.871	751	.919		

## GROUP III

801	1.037	803A	.937	804	1.084	852	1.056	854	.929
802	1.048	803B	1.030	805	.926	852A	.937		
803	1.048	803C	.850	851	1.056	853	.937		

## GROUP IV

1001	1.011	1007	1.018	1013	.851	1019	.770	1025	.954
1002	1.018	1008	.954	1014	.981	1020	.976	1026	.954
1003	.957	1009	.961	1015	.954	1021	.954	1027	.994
1004	.955	1010	1.035	1016	.961	1022	.880	1028	.920
1005	.961	1011	1.023	1017	.994	1023	.994	1029	.994
1006	1.026	1012	.954	1018	.954	1024	.994	1030	.916

[F. R. Doc. 51-2819; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951; 5:14 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Supplementary  
Regulation 1]CPR 7—RETAIL CEILING PRICES FOR  
CERTAIN CONSUMER GOODSSR 1—SPECIAL PRICING METHODS FOR CERTAIN  
CHAIN STORES AND MAIL ORDER ESTABLISH-  
MENTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is hereby issued.

## STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

The reasons underlying issuance of this Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 are included in the Statement of Considerations to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 issued concurrently herewith.

## REGULATORY PROVISIONS

## Sec.

1. Coverage.
2. Pricing methods for certain chain stores.
3. Chains which send members only uniform selling prices and not costs.
4. Notice to retail outlets; records and filing.
5. Chains and mail order establishments requiring modification of provisions relating to chart preparation and pricing.
6. Purchase offices of chain stores.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 6 issued under Sec. 704, Public Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply Title IV, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105.

SECTION 1. Coverage. This Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 provides modified methods of chart preparation and pricing under Ceiling Price Regulation 7, for certain chain stores and mail order establishments. The modified methods here provided are required as a means of adjusting the Regulation to the peculiar business structure of these sellers.

SEC. 2. Pricing methods for certain chain stores—(a) Who may price under this section. (1) A group of retail sellers under common ownership or control, all of whose members, immediately prior to January 26, 1951, had uniform prices centrally determined for a category of articles presently covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 7, may determine prices centrally for that category as provided in this section. No seller which is a member of the group for which uniform prices are centrally determined under this section may fix prices other than centrally determined uniform prices for articles in a category unless the group discontinues the practice of having prices fixed uniformly and centrally for that category.



(2) A retail seller which, in the case of a given category, did not centrally determine uniform prices with other members of that group on the date Ceiling Price Regulation 7 was issued, may centrally fix its ceiling prices for any such category uniformly with other members of the group through use of the master chart described in paragraph (b) of this section; provided that that retail seller's category average markup for the category is not less than the group average percentage markup therefor.

(b) *How to price under this section.* A group of sellers which is eligible to price under this section and elects so to do shall centrally determine its uniform ceiling prices in accordance with the pricing rules of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 by the use of a master chart for that purpose. (Members of the group must use their individual pricing charts to determine ceiling prices of all other articles.) The master chart shall be prepared as follows:

(1) *General information.* In addition to the preliminary information required by Section 13 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 list the names and addresses of all member stores covered by the chart.

(2) Take all the charts of members of the group constructed in accordance with Ceiling Price Regulation 7 and:

(i) List in Column 1 all categories for which uniform prices are centrally determined;

(ii) List in Column 2 all different costs shown in Column 2 of members' charts; or list in Column 2 all the different costs of articles which the group charged to its members between December 1, 1950, and February 27, 1951;

(iii) List in Column 2 all offering prices shown in Column 3 of the members' charts, including those not circled;

(iv) List in Column 4 the markups opposite each offering price in Column 4 of members' charts, and

(v) Prepare the remainder of the master chart listing category average markups, circled prices, and invoices in accordance with the directions of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 applicable to single separate sellers.

**SEC. 3. Chains which send members only uniform selling prices and not costs.**—(a) *Who may price under this section.* A group of retail sellers under common ownership or control which, between December 1, 1950, and February 27, 1951, sent to its members statements showing only the retail selling prices of articles covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 7 (and not their costs) may use the method provided in this section for fixing ceiling prices.

(b) *Charts.* (1) Under this section the group may prepare list date pricing charts as if its members were offering for sale on the list date all the articles covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 7 which it charged to them between December 1, 1950 and February 27, 1951. In addition, the charts prepared by the group must list the costs and offering prices of all other articles for which the members themselves determined the selling prices and which they offered for sale on the list date. A separate chart must be prepared for each group of retail outlets for all the articles covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

(2) A chart for a group is prepared as follows:

(i) Each chart must show the names and addresses of all retail outlets to which it applies, in addition to preliminary information requested by Section 13 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

(ii) Column 1 of the chart lists all the categories which the group charged to its members during the period December 1, 1950, to February 27, 1951.

(iii) Column 2 lists the net costs to the principal office of the chain "net cost" as described in Section 31 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 for each article charged to the retail outlets during that period.

(iv) Column 3 lists the uniform prices at which the group directed its outlets to offer each article the cost of which is listed in Column 2.

(v) The net costs, offering prices and invoice identification of all articles the selling prices of which were determined by the members themselves must be included on the chart.

(vi) To complete the chart, Columns 4 and 5 must be filled in as provided in Sections 20 and 21 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

(c) *Notification of prices to chain outlets.* A chain which operates outlets constituting a single separate seller by reason of the fact that it sends to its retail outlets statements showing only the retail selling prices of articles covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 7 (and not their cost) shall, when determining the price of any article offered for sale in these outlets, send a written notification of that price to each such outlet and shall keep the notification in that outlet available for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization. In the case of articles which are pre-ticketed by the central or main office of the chain, compliance with this requirement may be made by the central office's transmitting to the outlet a separate notice, memorandum or invoice sufficient to identify the merchandise as pre-ticketed. Unless the notification has been kept by the outlet as herein directed, the chain shall not sell, offer for sale or deliver the article in that outlet; and in no case shall the chain sell, offer for sale or deliver any article at a price higher than the selling price stated on the notification to that outlet unless the ceiling price is also stated on the invoice or notification, in which case, the chain shall not sell, offer for sale or deliver that article in that outlet at a price higher than the stated ceiling price.

**SEC. 4. Notice to retail outlets; records and filing.**—(a) *Notices.* On and after February 27, 1951, no member of a group which prices under Section 2 or 3 of this Supplementary Regulation 1 may offer or sell any articles covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 7, unless it has received the following notice, signed by an officer or authorized agent of the group and has filed a copy of that notice with the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

#### NOTICE

The Ceiling Price Regulation 7 list date pricing chart for our stores has been prepared centrally by our company. One copy thereof will be available for inspection at our main office at \_\_\_\_\_

(Address of central office)

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

(Company name)

(b) *Records.* Each group of retail outlets which determines ceiling prices under Section 2 or 3 of this Supplementary Regulation may comply with the requirements of Sections 52 and 53 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, by keeping records specified in that section at the central office of the group.

(c) *Filing.* Each group of retail outlets which determines ceiling prices under Section 2 or 3, in all cases where Ceiling Price Regulation 7 requires the filing of any chart or other document, shall file, as to all articles priced under these sections, with the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C.

**SEC. 5. Chains and mail order establishments requiring modification of provisions relating to chart preparation and pricing.**—(a) *Extensions of time.* Whenever the Director of Price Stabilization is satisfied that any group of stores under common ownership or control or any mail order establishment (as defined in Section 59 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7) cannot, with diligent effort, conform to any requirement of the Ceiling Price Regulation 7 or any Supplementary Regulation issued pursuant thereto by the time therein specified, he may permit such extensions of time for any such group of stores or mail order establishment as he deems necessary.

(b) *Modification of provisions.* The Director may, by order, modify any provision contained in Ceiling Price Regulation 7 or in any Supplementary Regulation issued thereunder for any group of retail outlets under common ownership or control or for any mail order establishment which demonstrates conclusively that its methods of operation are not adaptable to the requirements of the Regulation or any Supplementary Regulation which has been issued under the Regulation. Applications under this paragraph must be filed with the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency, Washington 25, D. C., and must specify in full detail a plan of operation under the regulation which will not raise the level of prices, the modification of the provisions of the Regulation or Supplementary Regulation necessary to permit applicant to operate under its plan, and must set forth the reasons for the requested modification.

**SEC. 6. Purchase offices of chain stores.**—(a) *Purpose of this section.* Under Ceiling Price Regulation 7 ceiling prices for the articles covered by the regulation must be figured on the basis of "net cost." It is therefore necessary that each seller under Ceiling Price Regulation 7 have a purchase invoice for each article, and that the costs shown on such invoices should not be arbitrarily inflated. To ensure that sellers whose merchandise is purchased for them by their central offices or by buying organizations, will in the future receive invoices which contain service or handling charges no greater than those on which their base date markups were figured, this section requires purchasing offices of chains not pricing under section 2 or 3 of this Supplementary Regulation, to supply invoices reflecting service charges no higher than their customary charges on and before the list date of Ceiling Price Regulation 7.



(b) *Who is covered by this section.* This section applies to the purchasing offices of chains, except those which notify their retail outlets of the retail prices only and not the costs. In this section sellers subject to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 are referred to merely as "retail outlets" and articles covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 7 are referred to merely as "articles."

For purposes of this section the "purchasing office of a chain" is the office, warehouse or department of a retail chain which purchases merchandise for distribution and furnishes invoices or some other statement of costs to retail outlets which are under common ownership or control with it and are subject to Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

(c) *Statement of service charges—*  
(1) *Filing of Statements.* On or before March 29, 1951, you must file with the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency, Washington 25, D. C., two copies (signed by an officer, owner, or office manager) of a statement (described in (2) below) of your customary service charges. The term "service charge" as used in this Supplementary Regulation means any amount which you add to the "net cost" (calculated from your supplier's invoice for an article according to the instructions in Section 31 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7) in fixing the price of such article to one of your retail outlets, whether or not you actually perform any service in connection with the distribution of the article.

(2) *Contents of Statement.* Your statement must contain the following information:

(i) Your business name and address.  
(ii) The service charges you made to your retail outlets between December 27, 1950 and February 27, 1951, in the following detail:

(a) If you made different charges for different kinds of articles or for different price lines, state the charge for each. State your charge either as a percentage of the invoice cost of the article (indicate whether net or gross cost) or as a dollar-and-cents amount, whichever has been your customary practice. If you customarily make your charge on some other basis, state the charge or the basis. For example, if your practice was to retain discounts and to charge your retail outlets with gross invoice costs, state that fact.

(b) If you made different charges to different classes of retail outlets, state the charge to each class of outlet.

(c) If you made no service charge at all, or no service charge to certain classes of retail outlet, state that fact, and describe such classes of retail outlet.

(d) If you made a service charge but also provided your retail outlets with a statement showing net invoice costs to you from your supplier and if the net costs stated on the charts of your retail outlets are the net costs of your supplier determined from your supplier's invoice, state these facts.

(3) *Failure to file a statement.* On and after April 28, 1951, you must not state on your invoice to any retail outlet a net price for any article which exceeds your "net cost" (calculated from your supplier's invoice for an article according to the instructions in Section 31 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7) until you have received from the Office of Price Stabilization an acknowledgment of the filing of the statement described above.

(4) *Amendment of statements.* If you find that you have filed an incorrect statement, you must immediately file a correct statement with the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., and you must attach to your corrected statement an explanation of the reasons why the correction is necessary. Until you have received an acknowledgment from the Office of Price Stabilization of the filing of your corrected statement, your statements of cost to retail outlets for articles may not reflect any service charge higher than the appropriate charge shown on your previously filed statement.

The Office of Price Stabilization may, at any time, require you to submit to it your evidence that the information in your corrected statement is accurate.

(5) *Changes which may be required by order.* If your service charges exceed those which you charged during the two-month period prior to the issuance of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, or if the Office of Price Stabilization at any time cannot readily ascertain that your service charges are the same as those contained on your statement, it may, by order, modify your statement and require that you state costs to your retail outlets in a specified manner.

(d) *Service charges.* This paragraph describes the amount of service charge which may be included in the price of articles as shown on the statements of cost for such articles which you send to your retail outlets. (These statements of cost are described in paragraph (e) below.) Your net cost for an article purchased by you on behalf of a retail outlet plus the service charge described in this section is the "supplier's ceiling price" for that article referred to in footnote to section 31 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, and is the greatest amount which the retail outlet may use as its net cost in figuring its ceiling price under Sections 30 to 39 of that regulation.

You may not include in the retail outlet's cost of an article, as shown on the statements of cost you supply, any service charge higher than the appropriate charge correctly computed and shown on the statement of service charges you filed, or were ordered to make under paragraph (c) of this section. If your statement of service charges shows no service charge for the article, or if the net costs stated on your outlet's charts do not include a service charge, or if you were ordered to make no service charge therefor, or unless you have received an acknowledgment before April 28, 1951, from the Office of Price Stabilization of the filing of your statements of service charge you may not include any service charge; and the net price shown on the statements of cost you supply may not be higher than net costs to you.

(e) *Furnishing of statements of cost.* On and after February 27, 1951, for each shipment to a retail outlet (whether such shipment is made by you or by another person) of articles purchased by you on its behalf, you must furnish it with a statement of cost covering those articles, unless your supplier sends it an invoice covering the articles. You must prepare this statement of cost in duplicate. For the purpose of this section, a statement of cost shall include any document by which goods are transferred and which lists the following:

(1) Your name and address.  
(2) The retail outlet's name or designation and its address.

(3) The date.

(4) An identification (by description or by style, model or lot number) of each article.

(5) The quantity of each article covered by the statement.

(6) The cost price of each article. This may not exceed "net cost" (calculated from your supplier's invoice for an article according to the instructions in Section 31 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7) plus the service charge described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) *Records.* You must preserve the records required by this paragraph for so long as the Defense Production Act of 1950 remains in effect and for two years thereafter. All such records must be kept in your main office.

(1) *Preserving invoices and statements.* You must preserve all invoices which you receive from your suppliers for articles and you must also preserve a duplicate copy of all statements of cost which you furnish to your retail outlets pursuant to paragraph (e). If you have or wish to keep in your central office, warehouse or department, records or documents which will identify your statements of cost and contain the information required on such statements, you may apply to the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for an order authorizing you to preserve these other specified records or documents in lieu of duplicate copies of statements of cost.

(2) *Invoice reference record.* For each statement of cost you furnish to a retail outlet for articles on or after February 27, 1951, you must keep a record which identifies the invoice you received from your supplier for those articles. This record may be kept in any form you choose, provided that, from such record, any article can be readily traced from your statement of cost to your supplier's invoice and can also be traced from your supplier's invoice to the statement of cost you sent to your retail outlet for the article.

(3) *List date record.* You must preserve for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization, all records, invoices, contracts, and other documents which show your customary service charges between December 27, 1950 and February 27, 1951.

NOTE: The record keeping and reporting requirements of this Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

The Supplementary Regulation shall become effective February 27, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,  
Director of Price Stabilization.

FEBRUARY 26, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2820; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
5:14 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Supplementary Regulation 2]

CPR 7—RETAIL CEILING PRICES FOR  
CERTAIN CONSUMER GOODS

SR 2—ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR PREPARING  
LIST DATE PRICING CHART AND PRICING

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105),



and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is hereby issued.

#### STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

The reasons underlying issuance of this Supplementary Regulation 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 are included in the Statement of Considerations to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 issued concurrently herewith.

#### REGULATORY PROVISIONS

##### Sec.

1. Coverage.
2. Listing of invoices.
3. What is an invoice.
4. Articles for which invoices are not obtainable.
5. Alternative method for preparing charts and pricing in categories 701 to 752.

**AUTHORITY:** Sections 1 to 5 issued under Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply Title IV, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105.

**SECTION 1. Coverage.** This Supplementary Regulation 2 provides alternative methods for preparing the list date pricing charts required by Sections 11 to 21 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 and keeping certain of the records required in Section 52 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 in the cases described below.

**SEC. 2. Listing of invoices.** Any seller subject to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 may, if he wishes, list his invoices on his list date pricing chart by either of the methods provided in this section, rather than as provided in Section 21 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7. Under this section an invoice may be listed in either of two ways:

(a) *Identifying number for invoice.* The seller may enter in Column 5 of the chart his own identifying number for that invoice and, in parenthesis, an identification of the article covered by such invoice. However, any seller who lists his invoices in this manner must assign a different number to each invoice he lists on his chart and must enter that number on the invoice. He must also either keep a record showing his identifying number for each invoice listed on his chart and his supplier's name, invoice number (if any), and date for that invoice, or segregate the invoices listed on the chart, number them with his identifying number, and keep them filed in numerical order.

(b) *Identifying number for supplier.* The seller may list his invoices as described in Section 21 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 except that he may substitute for the name of his supplier an identifying number for that supplier. However, any seller who lists his invoices in this manner must assign a different number to each supplier from whom he purchased articles offered for sale on the list date and must keep a record showing the name of each supplier and number assigned to each supplier.

**SEC. 3. What is an invoice—**(a) *Substitute documents.* For purposes of preparing the list date pricing chart and for keeping the records required by section 52 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 any seller who purchases articles covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 7 through a central purchasing office, or who for any other reason has not in the past customarily kept the original invoices from

his supplier in the place where his sales are made, may, if he wishes, substitute for such original invoice a document containing the following information:

- (1) The supplier's name and address. (If the seller purchases through a central purchasing office, he may use, as his supplier's name the name of the purchasing office.)
- (2) The date of receipt of the merchandise.
- (3) An identification of each article whose purchase is covered by the document, by description or by style, model or lot number.
- (4) The quantity of each article.
- (5) The net cost (or gross cost and all discounts, terms and allowances) of each article.
- (6) A notation from which the original invoice received from the supplier covering each article described in (3) can be identified.

(b) *Original invoices.* Of course, any seller who uses as an invoice the substitute document described in (a), must either keep the original supplier's invoices himself, or such original invoices must be kept by his central purchasing office for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization.

**SEC. 4. Articles for which invoices are not obtainable.** This section provides the methods to be used in preparing charts by sellers who have no invoices for particular articles they offered for sale on the list date, and who cannot obtain such invoices.

(a) *Sellers who have cost records for none of the articles offered for sale on the list date.* A seller who has invoices or other cost records for none of the articles covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 7 which he offered for sale on the list date cannot prepare a list date pricing chart and must therefore figure his prices under Section 39 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 and file the report required by that section.

(b) *Sellers who have cost records but no invoices for some articles offered for sale on the list date.* A seller who for some of the articles he offered for sale on the list date has no invoices, and who has no invoice for any other article in the same category which had the same net cost and was offered for sale on the list date, but who has some other record showing the cost of such article, must prepare his chart as required by Ceiling Price Regulation 7 except that he lists, in Column 2, the net cost determined from such record rather than the net cost determined from his last invoice, and he states in Column 5 that he has no invoice. He then either enters in Column 5 or states on a separate sheet attached to his chart the reason why he has no invoice and an identification of the cost record from which he established the cost listed in Column 2. He must preserve such cost records for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization.

(c) *Sellers who have invoices or cost records for only part of the articles offered for sale on the list date.* A seller who has invoices or other cost records for some of the articles offered for sale on the list date, but who offered some articles for which he has neither invoices nor other cost records, must prepare his chart as described in Sections 13 to 21 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, but shall not list any cost, offering price or invoices

for the articles for which he has no invoices or other cost records.

**SEC. 5. Alternative method for preparing charts and pricing in Categories 701 to 752.** If you handle categories 701 to 752 you may elect to prepare your pricing chart and to price by the method set forth in this section. The method permits you in determining your ceiling prices to reflect incoming freight. Freight means actual transportation charges for the article you are pricing, exclusive of local haulage charges. If you use this method for any of your categories 701 to 752, you must use it for all.

(a) *Preparing charts.* (1) List in brackets beside or beneath each net cost in Column 2 on your chart the incoming freight charge.

(2) Before listing offering prices subtract from every offering price the actual amount of freight paid by you. (You may not prepare your charts in this manner unless you have the records specified below and unless you include every freight charge paid by you on the articles listed on the chart.) List in Column 3 of the chart as the offering price, the price less the actual freight charge.

(3) Note beside the category number in Column 1 of your chart the letter "F" for each category as to which you prepare your chart under this section.

(4) Note on your chart the basis which you used for allocating freight as between articles of different kinds and articles of the same kinds on a given invoice. You must use the same method for all articles in a given category.

(5) With the exception of offering prices, you shall otherwise prepare the remainder of your chart in accordance with the requirements of Sections 13 to 21 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

(b) *Pricing.* When pricing pursuant to the pricing rules in Ceiling Price Regulation 7, you may add to the price found by applying the appropriate pricing rule, the actual amount of the freight paid by you on the article being priced.

(c) *Freight records.* In addition to the base period records required by Ceiling Price Regulation 7, you must preserve all receipts, freight bills, or other documents showing freight or transportation charges which you have allocated and subtracted in accordance with the provisions of this section.

**NOTE:** The record keeping and reporting requirements of this Supplementary Regulation 2 have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This Supplementary Regulation 2 shall become effective on the 27th day of February 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,  
Director of Price Stabilization.

FEBRUARY 26, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2821; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951; 5:14 p. m.]

#### Chapter IX—Petroleum Administration for Defense, Department of the Interior

[PAD Order 1]

#### PAD 1—AUTOMOTIVE TETRAETHYL LEAD FLUID

This order is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national de-



fense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950. In the formulation of this order, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

Sec.

1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. Limitations on use of automotive tetraethyl lead fluid.
4. Application for adjustments.
5. Records and reports.
6. Communications.
7. Violations.

**AUTHORITY:** Sections 1 to 7 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 101, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105, sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61.

**SECTION 1. What this order does.** The purpose of this order is to conserve the supply of automotive tetraethyl lead fluid for the needs of national defense and to enable the output of military grades of aviation gasoline to be expanded. It is the intent of this order that the usage of automotive tetraethyl lead fluid shall be limited in order that manufacturers and users may accumulate and maintain adequate inventories thereof in the interest of national defense, and that supplies thereof may be made available where needed in the military aviation gasoline program.

**Sec. 2. Definitions.** As used in this order:

(a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association or any other organized group of persons and includes any agency of the United States or any other government.

(b) "Petroleum refiner" means any person who is a producer, manufacturer, blender or shipper of automotive motor fuel, however and from whatever source derived.

(c) "Automotive motor fuel" means all grades and types of motor gasoline except gasoline produced or blended for use in aircraft.

(d) "Automotive tetraethyl lead fluid" means that type of commercial motor fuel additive commonly known as "Motor Fuel Antiknock Compound (Motor Mix)," containing tetraethyl lead as the primary active ingredient, specifically sold for use in automotive motor fuel.

(e) "Base period" means the calendar year 1950.

(f) "Base allotment" means, as to any refiner, either (1) 1,000,000 pounds of automotive tetraethyl lead fluid, or (2) the number of pounds thereof used by such refiner in the base period, whichever is less.

**Sec. 3. Limitation on use of automotive tetraethyl lead fluid.** In the twelve months' period beginning March 1, 1951, no petroleum refiner shall use more automotive tetraethyl lead fluid than his base allotment plus 80 percent of the quantity obtained by subtracting such refiner's base allotment from the amount of automotive tetraethyl lead fluid used by him in the base period: *Provided*,

No. 40—8

however, That not more than 30 percent of such quantity shall be used in any of the three months' periods beginning on the first days of March, June, September, and December 1951.

**Sec. 4. Application for adjustments.** Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that his operations were commenced, increased, or altered during or after the base period or that any provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by his competitors or others in the same trade or industry. Each request shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought, and shall state the justification therefor.

**Sec. 5. Records and reports.** (a) Each person covered by this order shall retain in his possession for at least 2 years records in sufficient detail to permit an audit to determine that the provisions of this order have been met. This does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily maintained, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be maintained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals.

(b) All records required by this order shall be made available, at the usual place of business where maintained, for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

(c) Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such reports to the Petroleum Administration for Defense as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 1078, 5 U. S. C. 139-139f).

**Sec. 6. Communications.** All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the Petroleum Administration for Defense, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. Ref: PAD-1.

**Sec. 7. Violations.** Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

This order shall take effect on March 1, 1951.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary of the Interior and  
Petroleum Administrator for Defense.

FEBRUARY 27, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2782; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951; 10:48 a. m.]

## TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

### Chapter IX—Production and Marketing Administration (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

#### PART 942—MILK IN THE NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, MARKETING AREA

##### ORDER SUSPENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), hereinafter referred to as the "act," a public meeting was held in New Orleans, Louisiana on February 23, 1951 pursuant to due notice thereof issued on February 20, 1951, to receive oral and written data, views and arguments with respect to a proposed suspension of certain provisions of the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the New Orleans, Louisiana, marketing area. Upon the basis of the record of this meeting and other available information and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the aforementioned act, it is hereby found and determined that:

a. The provisions of § 942.5 (a) (7) of the order, as amended, do not tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act with respect to milk received on and after the first day of March 1951 from producers or cooperative associations of producers.

b. The notice of rule making issued on February 20, 1951, was reasonable notice in that the information indicating the possible necessity of suspending § 942.5 (a) (7) of said order, as amended, was not known to the Department of Agriculture prior to that date and the issuance of a notice at an earlier date was therefore impracticable.

c. Good cause exists for making this order effective March 1, 1951 in that (1) the provisions of § 942.5 (a) (7) of said order, as amended, will not reflect current economic conditions affecting the supply of and demand for milk in the marketing area after that date, and this order is necessary to the orderly marketing of milk produced for said marketing area and to insure an adequate supply thereof; and (2) the changes affected by this suspension order do not require of persons affected any preparation therefor which cannot be completed prior to this effective date.

It is therefore ordered, That all of the provisions of § 942.5 (a) (7) of said order, as amended, be and hereby are suspended with respect to milk received on and after the first day of March 1951 from producers or cooperative associations of producers.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup., 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of February 1951 to be effective on and after the 1st day of March 1951.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2780; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951; 9:12 a. m.]



## TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

### Chapter I—Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

#### Subchapter B—Immigration Regulations

#### PART 125—STUDENTS

#### ENDORSEMENT OF PASSPORTS

JANUARY 17, 1951.

1. Paragraph (b) of § 125.12, *Records of admission, readmission, and departure*, Chapter I, Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

(b) When a student is admitted to the United States on surrender of an immigration visa, the admitting immigrant inspector shall stamp any passport presented by the student (as the term "passport" is defined in § 176.101 (e) of this chapter) to show the word "admitted" and the date and place of admission, and shall add the serial number of the Form I-94 issued and the date to which the student may remain in the United States.

2. The third sentence of paragraph (b) of § 125.13, *Extension of stay; procedure*, is amended to read as follows: "If the decision is favorable, such notice shall be made by placing a signed endorsement on the duplicate Form I-94 and in the student's passport, showing the date to which the stay is extended any by returning the duplicate Form I-94 and the passport to the student."

(Sec. 23, 39 Stat. 892, sec. 24, 43 Stat. 166, sec. 37, 54 Stat. 675; 8 U. S. C. 102, 222, 458)

A. R. MACKAY,  
Acting Commissioner of  
Immigration and Naturalization.

Approved: February 20, 1951.

J. HOWARD McGRATH,  
Attorney General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2696; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:51 a. m.]

## TITLE 39—POSTAL SERVICE

### Chapter I—Post Office Department

#### PART 127—INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE: POSTAGE RATES, SERVICE AVAILABLE, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILING

#### NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

Whereas arrangements have been made with the Postal Administration of Netherlands West Indies for the exchange of insured parcel post mail, and it having been found that compliance with the notice, public rule making procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest for the reason that such arrangement becomes effective at once.

Now, therefore, it is ordered, that, effective at once, Part 127 be amended as follows:

a. In § 127.71 *Sealing* (16 F. R. 688) amend paragraph (a) by inserting "Netherlands West Indies (insured)" between "Netherlands (insured)" and "New Zealand (insured)" in the list of countries shown therein.

b. In § 127.102 *Special provisions applicable to international insurance service* (16 F. R. 688) amend paragraph (a) by inserting "Netherlands West Indies" between "Netherlands" and "New Zealand" in the list of countries shown therein.

c. In § 127.310a *Netherlands West Indies* make the following changes:

1. Amend the tabulated information below the table of rates in paragraph (b) (1) to read as follows:

Weight limit: 44 pounds.  
Customs declarations: 1 Form 2966.  
Dispatch note: No.  
Parcel-post sticker: 1 Form 2922.  
Sealing: Insured parcels must, and ordinary parcels may, be sealed.  
Group shipments: Yes (see § 127.76).  
Registration: No.  
Insurance: Yes.  
C. o. d.: No.

2. Amend paragraph (b) (2) to read as follows:

(2) *Indemnity*. See subparagraph (4a) *Insurance*, of this paragraph.

3. Insert a new paragraph (b) (4a) to read as follows:

(4a) *Insurance*. (i) Parcel post packages may be insured subject to the following limits of indemnity when prepaid at the appropriate postage rates in addition to the insurance fees mentioned hereunder:

Limit of indemnity:	Fee (cents)
Not over \$10.....	20
From \$10.01 to \$25.....	25
From \$25.01 to \$50.....	35
From \$50.01 to \$100.....	55
From \$100.01 to \$165.....	60

(ii) *Insurance return receipt*: Requested at time of mailing, 5 cents; after mailing, 10 cents. (See § 127.102 (d).)

(iii) *Parcels containing coin, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article* must be insured. If a parcel containing such articles is mailed uninsured it shall be placed under insurance by the office which first observes the fact of its having been mailed uninsured and treated accordingly.

(iv) Each insured parcel must have shown thereon (both in arabic figures and in roman letters spelled out in full), in United States currency and in gold francs, the amount for which the parcel is insured. (See § 127.102 (b) (5).)

(v) For further information concerning insurance service, see §§ 127.102 and 127.108.

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372.)

[SEAL] V. C. BURKE,  
Acting Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2711; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:53 a. m.]

#### PART 127—INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE: POSTAGE RATES, SERVICE AVAILABLE, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILING

#### NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

Whereas arrangements have been made with the Postal Administration of Netherlands New Guinea for the exchange of mail, including parcel post mail, and it having been found that compliance with the notice, public rule making procedure and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest for the reason that such arrangement becomes effective at once.

Now, therefore, it is ordered, that, effective at once, Part 127 be amended as follows:

a. In § 127.10 *Small packets* (15 F. R. 7645) amend paragraph (c) by inserting "Netherlands New Guinea" between "Netherlands" and "Netherlands West Indies".

b. In § 127.76 *Group shipments* (15 F. R. 7645) amend paragraph (b) by inserting "Netherlands New Guinea" between "Netherlands" and "Netherlands West Indies".

c. In § 127.93 *Storage (demurrage) charge* (15 F. R. 7645) amend paragraph (c) by inserting "Netherlands New Guinea" between "Netherlands" and "Poland".

d. In § 127.278a *Indonesia* (15 F. R. 7645) amend the section headnote to read as follows:

§ 127.278a *Indonesia* (Bali, Banka, Billiton, Netherlands Borneo, Celebes, Java, Little Soenda (Sunda), Madoera, Moluccas (Molokues), Rhio (Riouw), Sumatra, and Netherlands Timor).

e. Amend Part 127 by inserting a new section to be designated § 127.310 *Netherlands New Guinea* between § 127.309 *Netherlands* and § 127.310a *Netherlands West Indies*, and to read as follows:

§ 127.310 *Netherlands New Guinea*—  
(a) *Regular mails*—(1) *Classifications, rates, weight limits, and dimensions*. See Table No. 1, § 127.1, *Small packets accepted*.

(2) *Registration*. Fee, 25 cents. (See §§ 127.15 and 127.101.)

(3) *Indemnity*. See § 127.105.

(4) *Special delivery*. No service.

(5) *Air mail service*. Postage rate, 25 cents one-half ounce. Air-letter sheets, 10 cents each. (See § 127.20.)

(6) *Dutiable articles (merchandise) prepaid at letter rate*. Accepted. (See § 127.30.)

(7) *Prohibitions*. The articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are also prohibited or restricted in the regular mails.

(b) *Parcel post*. (Netherlands New Guinea).

(1) *Table of rates*. (i) *Surface parcels*.

[Rates include transit charges and surcharges]

Pounds:	Rate	Pounds:	Rate
1.....	\$0.56	7.....	\$1.52
2.....	.70	8.....	1.76
3.....	.96	9.....	1.90
4.....	1.10	10.....	2.04
5.....	1.24	11.....	2.18
6.....	1.38		



Weight limit: 11 pounds.  
Customs declarations: 2 Form 2966.  
Dispatch note: No.  
Parcel-post sticker: 1 Form 2922.  
Sealing: Optional.  
Group shipments: Limited to 3 parcels.  
(See § 127.76.)  
Registration: No.  
Insurance: No.  
C. o. d.: No.

(2) *Indemnity.* No provision.

(3) *Dimensions.* Greatest combined length and girth, 6 feet. Greatest length, 3½ feet, except that parcels may measure up to 4 feet in length, on condition that parcels over 42 and not over 44 inches in length do not exceed 24 inches in girth, parcels over 44 and not over 46 inches in length do not exceed 20 inches in girth, and parcels over 46 inches and up to 4 feet in length do not exceed 16 inches in girth.

(4) *Storage charges.* See § 127.93 relative to storage charges on returned parcels.

(5) *Observations.* (i) Service is restricted to gift parcels.

(ii) Inaccurate information on the customs declarations may result in the confiscation of the parcels by the customs.

(6) *Prohibitions.* (i) For reasons of public safety: Arms and parts thereof are admitted only if needed by the Government or if importation is specifically authorized.

(ii) For the protection of plants: In general, the importation of seeds, live plants, and parts of live plants is admitted if the shipment is accompanied by an official certificate (to be enclosed in the package) issued and signed by competent authorities, indicating the kind and quantity, and attesting that the contents, at the time of mailing, do not contain, in the opinion of the issuing official, any animal or vegetable matter harmful to plants. The certificate must bear a clear and authentic official stamp, whose validity is beyond question.

(iii) Arms, munitions, etc.: Nonexplosive components of artillery fuses.

(iv) For other reasons: (a) Publications advocating unlawful or treasonable activities.

(b) Motion-picture films are admitted only after inspection and approval by the proper authorities in Netherlands New Guinea.

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372)

[SEAL] V. C. BURKE,  
Acting Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2710; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:53 a. m.]

**PART 127—INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE:  
POSTAGE RATES, SERVICE AVAILABLE, AND  
INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILING**

**CANADA**

Whereas information has been received from the Canadian Postal Administration as to changes in the restrictions placed by that Postal Administration on the importation of eggs (see 15 F. R. 5934), and it having been found that compliance with the notice, public rule making procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Pro-

cedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest for the reason that the changes have been made by a foreign postal administration and become effective at once.

Now, therefore, it is ordered, that, effective at once, Part 127 be amended as follows:

In § 127.227 *Canada* (16 F. R. 689) amend paragraph (b) (6) by the addition of subdivision (vi) to read as follows:

(vi) Eggs for hatching must be packed in new, clean containers and must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or one issued by a State veterinarian and endorsed by a veterinarian of that Bureau, stating that to the best of his knowledge the eggs come from a flock that is free from Newcastle disease, fowl pest, or fowl typhoid.

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372)

[SEAL] V. C. BURKE,  
Acting Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2709; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:53 a. m.]

**PART 127—INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE:  
POSTAGE RATES, SERVICE AVAILABLE, AND  
INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILING**

**ISRAEL**

Whereas this Department has been informed by the Postal Service of the State of Israel that all restrictions have been lifted concerning weight, contents, and number of parcels which may be received by a family or an individual in Israel, and it having been found that compliance with the notice, public rule making procedure and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest for the reason that such change becomes effective at once.

Now, therefore, it is ordered, that, effective at once, paragraph (b) (4) of § 127.282 *Israel (State of)* (15 F. R. 200, 3151, 4221, 7645) be amended to read as follows:

(4) *Observations* (i) Addressees in Israel are required to possess import licenses in order to take delivery of all parcels except the following:

(a) Bona fide gift parcels containing food for the personal consumption of the addressee.

(b) Parcels containing bona fide gifts other than food or postage stamps, provided the contents do not exceed \$40 (about \$112) in value and are for the addressee's personal use, and not more than one parcel or group of parcels is received by one family within 3 months.

(c) Parcels containing the property of persons who have settled in Israel or the property of tourists, if declared to the customs authorities by the owners and granted exemption from customs duty.

(ii) Parcels which do not fall within one of those categories require import licenses to be obtained by the addressees in Israel. It is the responsibility of the mailer in each case to ascertain that the

addressee has obtained or can obtain the import license if required.

(iii) Customs duty can be prepaid on gift parcels by senders in certain cases. Interested patrons may be referred to the Consulate General of Israel, 11 East 70th Street, New York 21, N. Y., or to the Consulate of Israel, 208 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California.

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372.)

[SEAL] V. C. BURKE,  
Acting Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2708; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:53 a. m.]

**PART 127—INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE:  
POSTAGE RATES, SERVICE AVAILABLE, AND  
INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILING**

**TURKEY**

Whereas the Post Office Department has received advice through the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce that the present regulations of Turkey require each parcel for Turkey to have enclosed a combined certificate of origin and consular invoice, which must be certified by a Chamber of Commerce or other trade organization or by a Notary Public, and be legalized by a Turkish Consul, and it having been found that compliance with the notice, public rule making procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest for the reason that such regulations are now in effect in Turkey.

Now, therefore, it is ordered, that, effective at once, Part 127 be amended as follows:

In § 127.370 *Turkey* amend paragraph (b) (5) by striking out subdivisions (vi) to (ix), inclusive, and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

(vi) Each parcel for Turkey must have enclosed a combined certificate of origin and consular invoice, which must be certified by a Chamber of Commerce or other trade organization or by a Notary Public, and be legalized by a Turkish Consul.

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372)

[SEAL] V. C. BURKE,  
Acting Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2707; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:52 a. m.]

**TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS:  
INTERIOR**

**Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management,  
Department of the Interior**

**Appendix—Public Land Orders**

[Public Land Order 701]

**LOUISIANA**

**TRANSFERRING JURISDICTION OVER THE OIL  
AND GAS DEPOSITS IN CERTAIN LANDS  
OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES**

Whereas the hereinafter-described lands, title to which has been acquired by the United States, comprising the Barksdale Bombing and Gunnery Range



portion of the Barksdale Air Force Base Reservation, Louisiana, are reported to be subject to drainage of their oil and gas deposits by wells on adjacent lands in private ownership; and

Whereas it is necessary in the public interest that such protective action be taken as will prevent loss to the United States by reason of the drainage or threatened drainage from the said lands; and

Whereas, in order to facilitate such action, it is considered advisable that jurisdiction over the oil and gas deposits in such lands be transferred from the Department of the Air Force to the Department of the Interior; and

Whereas such transfer has the concurrence of the Secretary of the Air Force:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is ordered as follows:

1. The jurisdiction over the oil and gas deposits in the following-described lands is hereby transferred from the Department of the Air Force to the Department of the Interior:

#### LOUISIANA MERIDIAN

T. 17 N., R. 11 W.,  
Sec. 6, W $\frac{1}{2}$  and W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
Sec. 7, W $\frac{1}{2}$  and W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
T. 18 N., R. 11 W.,  
Sec. 31.  
T. 17 N., R. 12 W.,  
Sec. 10, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Secs. 11 and 12.

2. The Secretary of the Interior shall take such action as may be necessary to protect the United States from loss on account of drainage or threatened drainage of oil and gas from such lands.

3. The jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior over such lands shall be subject to the primary jurisdiction of

the Department of the Air Force over the lands for Air Force purposes.

4. No oil and gas lessee shall use or invade, for any purpose, the surface of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 6, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7, T. 17 N., R. 11 W., W $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 31, T. 18 N., R. 11 W., NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, or N $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 12, T. 17 N., R. 12 W.

5. Prior to any advertisement for bids the Department of the Air Force shall have the opportunity to indicate the further reservations and restrictions that are to be included in the proposed lease or leases.

6. Prior to execution of any lease or development authorized by the Department of the Interior the approval of the Department of the Air Force is to be obtained to assure that there is no interference with the primary use of Barksdale Air Force Base.

7. All moneys received as royalties under leases, or otherwise, on account of oil and gas extracted from such land shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and credited to miscellaneous receipts.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary of the Interior.

FEBRUARY 21, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2678; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:47 a. m.]

## TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

### Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

#### PART 445—ANNUAL REPORTS

##### FREIGHT FORWARDER ANNUAL REPORT FORM F-a

As a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 1, held at

its office in Washington, D. C., on the 16th day of February A. D. 1951.

The matter of annual reports from freight forwarders being under consideration:

It is ordered, That the order of January 18, 1949, in the matter of annual reports from freight forwarders (49 CFR 445.1) be, and it is hereby modified with respect to annual reports for the year ended December 31, 1950, and subsequent years, as follows:

§ 445.1 *Form prescribed for freight forwarders.* All freight forwarders of Class A (§ 445.3) within the scope of section 412, Part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act are hereby required to file annual reports for the year ended December 31, 1950, and for each succeeding year until further order, in accordance with Annual Report Form F-a (Freight Forwarder), which is hereby approved and made a part of this order.<sup>1</sup> The annual report shall be filed in duplicate, in the Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., on or before March 31, of the year following the one to which it relates.

(56 Stat. 285; 49 U. S. C. 1003. Interprets or applies 56 Stat. 294; 49 U. S. C. 1012)

NOTE: Budget Bureau No. 60-R200.8.

By the Commission, Division 1.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2693; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:50 a. m.]

## PROPOSED RULE MAKING

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### Wage and Hour Division

##### [ 29 CFR, Part 779 ]

#### RETAIL OR SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

#### NOTICE OF HEARING RELATING TO APPLICATION OF EXEMPTIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS SELLING STATIONERY, SCHOOL AND OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT AND TO COMBINED STATIONERY AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS

The Fair Labor Standards Act, of 1938 (52 Stat. 1060), as amended by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 910), provides in section 13 (a) (2) that the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the act shall not apply with respect to any employee employed by any retail or service establishment more than 50 per centum of which establishment's annual dollar volume of sales of goods or services is made within the State in which the establishment is located. A "retail or service establishment" shall mean an establishment 75 per centum of whose annual dollar volume of sales of goods or services (or

both) is not for resale and is recognized as retail sales or services in the particular industry.

Section 13 (a) (4) of the act, as amended, provides that the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the act shall not apply with respect to any employee employed by an establishment which qualifies as an exempt retail establishment under clause (2) of this subsection and is recognized as a retail establishment in the particular industry notwithstanding that such establishment makes or processes at the retail establishment the goods that it sells: *Provided*, That more than 85 per centum of such establishment's annual dollar volume of sales of goods so made or processed is made within the State in which the establishment is located.

Interpretative bulletin, Part 779, which sets forth the Administrator's interpretations of the scope and the terms of the exemptions provided by sections 13 (a) (2) and 13 (a) (4) of the act lists the general principles under which a determination can be made as to what sales or services are recognized as retail in a particular industry and what establish-

ments are recognized as retail establishments in a particular industry. The bulletin lists stationery stores as one of the types of establishments whose sales or services may be recognized as retail but does not deal specifically with the character of particular sales of such establishments; the bulletin lists printing establishments as one of the types whose sales or services are not recognized as retail. It does not deal specifically with combined stationery and printing establishments.

The Administrator has been requested by various establishments and by associations of such establishments to state his views as to which sales of goods or services are recognized as retail sales or services in the industry and whether combined stationery and printing establishments are recognized as retail establishments in the industry.

In accordance with such requests, the Administrator undertook a study of the facts relating to establishments of the types above mentioned. Questionnaires

<sup>1</sup> Filed as part of the original document.



were sent to various associations and labor organizations and a survey was made of readily available data. The information thus obtained was, however, deemed insufficient to permit a proper determination as to all the questions involved. Consequently in order to obtain additional information on these questions and in order to provide interested parties an opportunity to present their views notice is hereby given of a public hearing to be held before an authorized representative of the Administrator, beginning on Tuesday, March 27, 1951, at 10:00 a. m. in the Interdepartmental Auditorium, Constitution Avenue between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets NW., Washington, D. C., at which interested persons may present facts and information bearing on the following questions:

1. What types of sales or services of establishments selling stationery, school and office supplies and equipment, or of combined stationery and printing establishments are recognized as retail sales or services in the particular industry.

2. Which, if any, combined stationery and printing establishments are recognized as retail establishments in the particular industry.

Among the types of information pertaining to these questions which would be particularly desirable are data on the relation of various pricing practices to quantity of sales, and to sales for resale as compared with sales for consumption or use by the purchaser; credit practices, methods of selling, and services rendered; the types of customers to whom goods are sold or for whom services are rendered, and the percentages of the total volume of business of an establishment represented by the various types of sales or services in which it engages; and on the differences among types of printing done by commercial printing shops, by combined stationery and printing establishments which engage in general printing, and by combined stationery and printing establishments which engage only in specialized printing such as the printing of social stationery.

Copies of the Division's report entitled "Data Pertaining to the Application of sections 13 (a) (2) and 13 (a) (4) of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the Stationery, School Supplies and Office Outfitting Trade" may be obtained on request from the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

All persons desiring to be heard at the aforesaid public hearing should notify the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., not later than March 12, 1951, which notification should contain the following information:

1. Name and address of the person who will appear.

2. If such person will appear in a representative capacity, the name and address of the persons or organizations and type of establishment or establishments he will represent.

3. The particular aspect of the subject matter concerning which he in-

tends to make a presentation at the hearing.

4. The approximate length of time requested for his presentation.

Written statements may be filed in lieu of personal appearances at any time before the date of the hearing.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 23d day of February 1951.

WM. R. McCOMB,  
Administrator,  
Wage and Hour Division.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2724; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:55 a. m.]

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

#### [ 25 CFR, Part 97 ]

#### FLATHEAD INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, MONTANA

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE; DELIVERY POINT

FEBRUARY 9, 1951.

Pursuant to section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act approved June 11, 1946, Public Law 404—79th Congress; the acts of Congress approved August 1, 1914; June 4, 1920; May 26, 1926; and March 7, 1928 (38 Stat. 583; 25 U. S. C. 385; 41 Stat. 751; 44 Stat. 658; 45 Stat. 210; 25 U. S. C. 387), and by virtue of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs September 11, 1946 (11 F. R. 10279), and by virtue of authority delegated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Regional Director September 14, 1946, notice is hereby given of intention to modify § 97.5 of Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, dealing with irrigable lands of the Flathead Indian Irrigation Project, Montana as follows:

§ 97.5 *Delivery point.* The general rules of the project shall be one delivery point at the upper boundary of the farm unit or allotment, and the project shall maintain the lateral system to that extent. In special cases where from a cost or topographic standpoint it is impracticable for the landowner or lessee to irrigate the entire irrigable area of his tract from one delivery point, the project engineer is authorized to establish additional delivery points but in no instance shall more than one delivery point be established and maintained when the landowner or lessee can at a reasonable expense provide for delivery by the construction of suitable head ditches. Delivery points at and through established structures controlled, operated and maintained by the Project, shall be used by the farm unit operators as the points at which they shall take the water they have ordered irrespective of the irrigation method used. Pumping direct from Project canals or laterals will not be permitted.

This amended section shall be effective for the irrigation season of 1951 and until further order and supersedes all previous Operation and Maintenance Orders for the Flathead Indian Irrigation Project.

Interested persons are hereby given opportunity to participate in preparing

the proposed amendment by submitting their views and data or arguments in writing to the Area Director, U. S. Indian Service, Billings, Montana, within 30 days from the date of the publication of this notice of intention in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

PAUL L. FICKINGER,  
Area Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2701; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:52 a. m.]

#### [ 25 CFR, Part 130 ]

#### CROW INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, MONTANA

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES

FEBRUARY 13, 1951.

Pursuant to section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act approved June 11, 1946, Public Law 404, 79th Congress; the acts of Congress approved August 1, 1914; June 4, 1920; May 26, 1926; and March 7, 1928 (38 Stat. 583, 25 U. S. C. 385; 41 Stat. 751; 44 Stat. 658; 45 Stat. 210, 25 Stat. U. S. C. 387) and by virtue of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs September 11, 1946 (11 F. R. 10279) and by virtue of authority delegated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Regional Director September 14, 1946, notice is hereby given of intention to modify § 130.12 of Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, dealing with irrigable lands of the Crow Indian Irrigation Project to read as follows:

§ 130.12 *Charges.* In compliance with the provisions of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 583; 25 U. S. C. 385) the operation and maintenance charges for irrigable lands under the Crow Irrigation Project for the calendar year 1951 and subsequent years until further notice are hereby fixed as follows:

For the assessable area under constructed works on all Government operated units excepting Coburn Ditch, per acre.....	\$2.00
For the assessable area under constructed works on the Two Leggins Unit, per acre.....	2.21
For the assessable area under the Bozeman Trail Unit, per acre.....	.90
For Indian lands only, under the Lodge Grass Units 1 and 2, Reno and Agency Units, for Willow Creek Storage Works Operation and Maintenance, per acre.....	.10
For certain tracts of irrigable Trust Patent Indian lands within and benefited by the Two Leggins Drainage District (Contract dated June 29, 1932), per acre.....	.75

Interested persons are hereby given opportunity to participate in preparing the proposed amendment by submitting their views and data or arguments in writing to the Area Director, U. S. Indian Service, Billings, Montana, within 30 days from the date of the publication of this notice of intention in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

PAUL L. FICKINGER,  
Area Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2672; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:45 a. m.]



## NOTICES

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Bureau of Reclamation

[No. 12, Amdt. 1]

## ROZA DIVISION, YAKIMA PROJECT

AMENDMENT OF ANNOUNCEMENT THAT WATER IS READY FOR DELIVERY TO PART OF THE LANDS

NOVEMBER 13, 1950.

In Announcement No. 12 (14 F. R. 7746) the following changes should be made in the land description:

Description	Irrigable area, from—	Private land to—
T. 10 N., R. 23, E. W. M.: Sec. 22, SE14SE14	41.1	32.2
Sec. 36, SE14SE14	40.2	38.4
T. 9 N., R. 24, E. W. M.: Sec. 24, SE14NW14	1.2	0

In all other respects Announcement No. 12, dated December 15, 1949, remains in full force and effect.

ALFRED R. GOLZE,  
Acting Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2679; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:47 a. m.]

[No. 50]

## KLAMATH IRRIGATION PROJECT, OREGON-CALIFORNIA

## PUBLIC NOTICE OF ANNUAL WATER CHARGES

FEBRUARY 12, 1951.

1. *Operation and maintenance.* The minimum operation and maintenance charge for the irrigation season of 1951 against all lands of the Main Division lying outside of the Klamath Irrigation District shall be \$4.50 per irrigable acre, whether water is used or not, payment of which will entitle the water user to 2½ acre-feet of water per irrigable acre. Additional water, if available, will be furnished during the irrigation season at the rate of \$1.50 per acre-foot.

2. *The operation and maintenance charge for the irrigation season of 1951 against all lands under individual Warren Act contracts shall be \$2.25 per irrigable acre, whether water is used or not.*

3. *Water rental.* The minimum water rental charge for the irrigation season of 1951 against all lands of the Tule Lake Division lying outside of the Klamath Irrigation District and subject to Public Orders of January 22, 1927, March 30, 1928, February 6, 1929, September 10, 1930, October 16, 1931, September 9, 1937, August 1, 1946, October 8, 1947, and August 27, 1948, shall be \$4.50 per irrigable acre whether water is used or not. Payment of the minimum water rental charge shall entitle the water user to 2½ acre-feet of water per irrigable acre. Additional water will be furnished, if available, at a rate of \$1.50 per acre-foot.

4. For irrigation or waste water furnished Tule Lake leased lands, the

charge, unless otherwise specified in the leases, shall be \$1.80 per acre-foot for the season of 1951.

5. For irrigation or waste water furnished lands within the dry bed of or bordering Lower Klamath Lake, the charge shall be \$0.50 per acre-foot for the season of 1951.

6. For irrigation water furnished private lands from Klamath or Lost Rivers, the charge shall be \$0.50 per acre-foot for the season of 1951.

7. For water furnished lands not subject to the operation and maintenance or water rental charges named above, the charge shall be \$1.80 per acre-foot for the season of 1951.

8. *Time of payment.* For lands of the Tule Lake Division under public notice or public order lying outside of the Klamath Irrigation District, the minimum charge stated in paragraph 3 above shall be due and payable one-half before the delivery of water if water is delivered before July 1, and one-half on or before July 1. If no water is delivered before July 1, then the entire charge shall become due and payable on that date. For all other lands referred to herein, the minimum charges announced shall be due and payable before the delivery of water and in any event not later than May 1 of the current irrigation season. Payment for all water used in addition to the allowance under the minimum charge shall be made on or before December 1, of the year in which used.

9. *Penalties.* On all payments not made on or before the due dates, there

shall be added on the following day a penalty of one-half of one per cent of the amount unpaid and a like penalty of one-half of one per cent of the amount unpaid on the first day of each calendar month thereafter so long as such default shall continue.

(Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, as amended or supplemented)

RICHARD L. BOKE,  
Regional Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2680; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:47 a. m.]

[Public Announcement No. 5]

COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT, WASHINGTON,  
QUINCY-COLUMBIA BASIN IRRIGATION DISTRICTPUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SALE OF  
FULL-TIME FARM UNITS; LANDS COVERED

FEBRUARY 1, 1951.

SECTION 1. *Offer of farm units for sale.* It is hereby announced that certain farm units in the Quincy-Columbia Basin Irrigation District, Columbia Basin Project, Washington, will be sold to qualified applicants in accordance with the provisions of this announcement. Applications to purchase farm units may be submitted beginning at 2:00 p. m., February 27, 1951.

The farm units hereby offered for sale by the United States are all in Grant County, Washington, and are described as follows:

Irrigation block No.	Farm unit No.	Total acreage	Irrigable acreage	Acreage by land class			Nonirrigable	Price
				1	2	3		
70	8	421.74	105.66		75.36	30.30	316.08	\$1,867.56
	13	96.67	70.91		38.12	32.79	25.76	1,011.23
	16	84.13	82.84			82.84	1.29	992.53
	24	108.45	81.89			81.89	26.56	675.83
	44	81.09	73.48	11.92	48.37	13.19	7.61	1,417.62
	82	160.38	99.11	0.43	51.63	47.05	61.27	6,485.93
	103	80.00	67.62		52.88	14.74	12.38	702.02
	104	119.96	75.44		34.26	41.18	44.52	757.82
	712	62.40	46.68		31.44	15.24	15.72	575.76
	113	98.48	60.73		30.43	30.30	37.75	787.17
701	116	40.87	29.33		29.33		11.54	410.41
	117	53.65	40.02		26.29	13.73	13.63	512.34
	24	123.63	98.72		11.53	87.19	24.91	621.77
	25	108.66	66.65		15.34	51.31	42.01	482.22
	34	129.89	92.25		25.70	66.55	37.64	633.55
	38	170.34	134.72		51.68	83.04	35.62	940.88
	39	74.28	65.19		50.44	14.75	9.09	576.27
	70	143.48	124.63		51.58	73.05	18.85	893.77
	98	208.57	143.38		75.98	67.40	65.19	1,071.05
	110	79.90	74.91		61.89	13.02	4.99	540.78

The official plats of these irrigation blocks are on file in the office of the County Auditor, Grant County, Ephrata, Washington, and copies are on file in the offices of the Bureau of Reclamation at Coulee Dam and Ephrata, Washington, and the regional office at Boise, Idaho.

SEC. 2. *Limit of acreage which may be purchased.* The Lands covered by this announcement have been divided into farm units. Each of the farm units represents the acreage which, in the opinion of the Regional Director, Region 1, Bureau of Reclamation, will support

an average-size family at a suitable level of living. The law provides that with certain minor exceptions not more than one farm unit in the entire project may be held by any one owner or family. A family is defined as comprising husband or wife, or both, together with their children under 18 years of age, or all of such children if both parents are dead.

## PREFERENCE RIGHT OF VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

SEC. 3. *Nature of preference.* A preference right to purchase the farm units described above will be given to veterans of World War II (and in some cases to



their husbands or wives or guardians of minor children) who submit applications during a 45-day period beginning at 2:00 p. m. February 27, 1951, and ending at 2:00 p. m., April 13, 1951, and who at the time of making application are in one of the following five classes:

a. Persons, including those under 21 years of age, who have served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States for a period of at least ninety (90) days at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of World War II, and have been honorably discharged.

b. Persons, including those under 21 years of age, who have served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard during the period prescribed in subsection a. of this section regardless of length of service, and who have been discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred during such period in the line of duty, or subsequent to a regular discharge, have been furnished hospitalization or awarded compensation by the government on account of such wounds or disability.

c. The spouse of any person in either of the first two classes listed in this section, if the spouse has the consent of such person to exercise his or her preference right. (See subsection 9c. of this announcement regarding the provision that a married woman must be head of a family.)

d. The surviving spouse of any person in either of the first two classes listed in this section, or in the case of the death or marriage of such spouse, the minor child or children of such person by guardian duly appointed and qualified and who furnishes to the examining board acceptable evidence of such appointment and qualification.

e. The surviving spouse of any person whose death has resulted from wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty while serving in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard during the period described in subsection a. of this section, or in the case of death or marriage of such spouse, the minor child or children of such person by a guardian duly appointed and qualified and who furnishes to the examining board acceptable evidence of such appointment and qualification.

**Sec. 4. Definition of honorable discharge.** An honorable discharge means:

a. Separation from the service by means of an honorable discharge or by the acceptance of resignation or a discharge under honorable conditions.

b. Release from active duty under honorable conditions to an inactive status, whether or not in a reserve component, or retirement.

Any person who obtains an honorable discharge as herein defined shall be entitled to veterans preference even though such person thereafter resumes active military duty.

**Sec. 5. Submission of proof of veterans status.** All applicants for farm units who claim veterans preference must attach to their applications a complete photostatic or other copy (both sides) of their certificates of honorable discharge, or of an official document of the

respective branch of the service which shows clearly an honorable discharge, as defined in Section 4 of this announcement, or constitutes evidence of other facts on which the claim for preference is based, and which clearly shows the period of service.

If preference is claimed by a surviving spouse or on behalf of the minor child or children of a deceased veteran, proof of the relationship asserted and of the veteran's service and death must be attached to the application. If the preference is claimed by the spouse of a living veteran, proof of such relationship and the veteran's service and written consent to the exercise of the preference right must be attached to the application.

#### QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF PURCHASERS

**Sec. 6. Examining board.** An examining board of three members has been appointed by the Regional Director, Region 1, Bureau of Reclamation, to determine the qualifications and fitness of applicants to undertake the purchase, development, and operation of a farm on the Columbia Basin Project. The board will make careful investigations to verify the statements and representations made by applicants. Any false statements may constitute grounds for rejection of an application, and cancellation of the applicant's right to purchase a farm unit.

**Sec. 7. Minimum qualifications.** Certain minimum qualifications have been established which are considered necessary for the successful development of farm units. Applicants must meet these qualifications in order to be eligible for the purchase of farm units. Failure to meet them in any single respect will be sufficient cause for rejection of an application. No added credit will be given for qualifications in excess of the required minimum. The minimum qualifications are as follows:

a. **Character and industry.** An applicant must be possessed of honesty, temperate habits, thrift, industry, seriousness of purpose, record of good moral conduct, and a bona fide intent to engage in farming as an occupation.

b. **Farm experience.** Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, an applicant must have had a minimum of two years (24 months) full-time farm experience, which shall consist of participation in actual farming operations, after attaining the age of 15 years. Time spent in agricultural courses in an accredited agricultural college or time spent in work closely associated with farming, such as teaching vocational agriculture, agricultural extension work, or field work in the production or marketing of farm products, which, in the opinion of the board will be of value to an applicant in operating a farm, may be substituted for full-time farm experience. Such substitution shall be on the basis of one year (academic year of at least nine months) of agricultural college courses or one year (twelve months) of work closely associated with farming for six months of full-time farm experience. Not more than one year of full-time farm experience of this type will be allowed. A farm youth who

actually resided and worked on a farm after attaining the age of 15 and while attending school may credit such experience as full-time experience.

Applicants who have acquired their experience on an irrigated farm will not be given preference over those whose experience was acquired on a non-irrigated farm, but all applicants must have had farm experience of such nature as in the judgment of the examining board will qualify the applicant to undertake the development and operation of an irrigated farm by modern methods.

c. **Health.** An applicant must be in such physical condition as will enable him to engage in normal farm labor.

d. **Capital.** An applicant must possess assets worth at least \$4,000 in excess of liabilities. Assets must consist of cash, property readily convertible into cash or property such as livestock, farm machinery and equipment, which, in the opinion of the board, will be useful in the development and operation of a new, irrigated farm. In considering the practical value of property which will be useful in the development of a farm, the board will not value household goods at more than \$500 or a passenger car at more than \$500. If the applicant proposes to convert items into cash, total cash value should be shown with a full explanation, in section 11 of the application blank.

An applicant shall furnish in section 9 of the farm application blank a financial statement listing all of his assets and all of his liabilities. Assets not useful in the development of a farm will be considered if the applicant furnishes, at the board's request, evidence of the value of the property and proof of its conversion into useful form before execution of a purchase contract.

**Sec. 8. References.** An applicant shall list in section 12 of the farm application blank the names, occupations, positions, or titles, and complete, current addresses of five persons who are qualified and willing to give their frank opinions as to the applicant's personal qualifications and farm experience. Persons named as references must be responsible citizens who are permanent residents in their communities.

At least one of these five persons must be an agricultural leader who now holds one or more of the following positions: County Agent; Farmers Home Administration County Supervisor; Production and Marketing Administration County Committeeman; Soil Conservationist; Vocational Agricultural Teacher; Manager or Agricultural Representative of an agricultural marketing or processing association or institution; loan officer or agricultural representative of a credit agency or institution in an agricultural community, or an officer of any recognized farm organization.

The other four persons named as references must be agricultural leaders or successful farmers who own or operate their own farms and are well known in the community where the farm experience was acquired.

Persons in occupations other than those listed in this subsection and relatives of the applicant are not acceptable.



**SEC. 9. Principal qualifications required.** Each applicant (except guardians) must meet the following requirements:

a. Be a citizen of the United States or have declared an intention to become a citizen of the United States.

b. Not own outright, or control under a contract to purchase, more than ten acres of cropland or a total of 160 acres of land at the time of execution of a purchase contract for a farm unit.

c. If a married woman, or a person under 21 years of age who is not eligible for veterans preference, be the head of a family. The head of a family is ordinarily the husband, but a wife or a minor child who is obliged to assume major responsibility for the support of a family may be the head of a family.

#### WHERE AND HOW TO APPLY FOR A FARM UNIT

**SEC. 10. Application blanks.** Any person desiring to purchase a farm unit offered for sale by this announcement must fill out the attached farm application blank. Additional application blanks may be obtained from the offices of the Bureau of Reclamation at Ephrata, Washington; Post Office Box 937, Boise, Idaho, or Washington, D. C. Full and frank answers must be made to each question on the farm application blank.

**SEC. 11. The filing of application and proof of veterans status.** An application for the purchase of a farm unit offered by this announcement must be filed with the Land Settlement Section, Bureau of Reclamation, Ephrata, Washington, in person or by mail. No advantage will accrue to an applicant who presents an application in person. Every application must be accompanied by proof of veterans status if veterans preference is claimed (See section 5 of this announcement).

**SEC. 12. Applications become Bureau records.** Each application submitted, including corroborating evidence, will become a part of the permanent records of the Bureau of Reclamation and cannot be returned to the applicant. For this reason, original discharge or citizenship papers should not be submitted.

**SEC. 13. Importance of complete applications.** It shall be the sole responsibility of an applicant to submit a complete application, including the corroborating evidence required by this announcement. Failure of applicant to provide complete answers to all questions in the farm application blank, or failure to provide all other information required by this announcement, will subject an application to rejection.

#### SELECTION OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS

**SEC. 14. Priority of applications.** All applications will be classified for priority purposes and considered in the following order:

a. **First Priority Group.** All complete applications filed prior to 2:00 p. m., April 13, 1951, which are accompanied by proof sufficient, in the opinion of the examining board, to establish eligibility for veterans preference. All such applications will be treated as simultaneously filed.

b. **Second Priority Group.** All complete applications filed prior to 2:00 p. m., April 13, 1951, by applicants who do not claim veterans preference or which are not accompanied by proof sufficient, in the opinion of the examining board, to establish eligibility for veterans preference. All such applications will be treated as simultaneously filed.

c. **Third Group.** All complete applications filed after 2:00 p. m., April 13, 1951, whether or not accompanied by proof of veterans preference. Such applications will be considered in the order in which they are filed if any farm units are available for sale to applicants within this group.

**SEC. 15. Preliminary examination to determine First Priority Group, right of appeal.** Each application will be examined for the purpose of ascertaining (a) that the application is complete, and (b) that the applicant's right to veterans preference has been fully established. Any incomplete application will be rejected. Any applicant without veterans preference, or any applicant claiming veterans preference but failing to establish proof of qualification for such preference shall be placed in the Second Priority Group, if the application was filed before 2:00 p. m., April 13, 1951.

In case of rejection or placement in the Second Priority Group, the applicant shall be notified by the board by registered mail, with return receipt requested, of such rejection or placement; the reasons therefor, and of the right to appeal in writing to the Regional Director, Region 1, Bureau of Reclamation. All appeals must be received in the office of the Land Settlement Section, Bureau of Reclamation, Ephrata, Washington, within 15 days of the applicant's receipt of such notice, or in any event, within 30 days from the date when the notice is mailed to the last address furnished by the applicant. The Land Settlement Section will forward the appeal promptly to the Regional Director. If an appeal is decided by the Regional Director in favor of the applicant, the application will be referred to the board for inclusion in the drawing. All decisions on appeals will be based exclusively on information obtained prior to rejection of applications or placement in the Second Priority Group. The Regional Director's decision on all appeals shall be final.

**SEC. 16. Public drawing.** After the expiration of the appeal periods fixed by the above-mentioned notices and after decision on all appeals the board will conduct a public drawing of the names of the applicants remaining in the First Priority Group as defined in Subsection 14a of this announcement. Applicants need not be present at the drawing to participate therein. The names of a sufficient number of applicants (not less than three times the number of farm units to be offered for sale) shall be drawn and numbered consecutively in the order drawn for the purpose of establishing the order in which the applications drawn will be further examined by the board to determine whether the applicants meet the minimum qualifications prescribed in this announcement, and to establish the priority of qualified

applicants for the selection of farm units. After such drawing, the board shall notify each applicant of his respective standing as a result of the drawing.

**SEC. 17. Submission of corroborating evidence.** After the drawing the board shall examine applications in the order drawn. If the examination of the farm application blank submitted by an applicant indicates that the applicant is not qualified, the application shall be rejected and the applicant shall be notified by the board, by registered mail, of such rejection and the reasons therefor and of the right to appeal to the Regional Director within the time and in the manner prescribed in section 15 of this announcement. If an application indicates that the applicant may qualify, such applicant shall be notified by registered mail, with return receipt requested, to submit the information indicated in items a. through e. below:

a. A statement from an officer of a bank or other responsible and reputable credit agency, or other proof satisfactory to the board corroborating his statement of net worth. (See subsection 7d of this announcement.)

b. References, on forms to be provided, from at least three of the five persons listed in section 12 of the application blank. The applicant shall be responsible for seeing that the reference forms are completed and mailed to the board by the persons completing them. At least one of these statements must be from an agricultural leader as defined in section 8 of this announcement. Each of the others must be from an agricultural leader or a successful farmer.

c. In case the applicant is physically disabled or afflicted with any condition which makes his ability to perform normal farm labor questionable, a detailed statement of an examining physician which defines the limitation upon such ability and its causes.

d. If the applicant is not native-born, evidence of citizenship or of declared intention to become a citizen. (See subsection 9a. of this announcement.)

e. If the applicant is a married woman or a nonveteran under 21 years of age, evidence of status as head of a family. (See subsection 9c. of this announcement.)

**SEC. 18. Final examination.** After the information outlined in Section 17 of this announcement has been received or the time for submitting such statements has expired, the board shall continue to examine in the order drawn a sufficient number of the remaining applications to determine the applicants who will be permitted to purchase farm units. This examination will determine the sufficiency, authenticity, and reliability of the information and evidence submitted by the applicants. If the examination indicates that an applicant is qualified, the applicant shall be required to appear for a personal interview with the board for the purpose of: (a) Affording the board any additional information it may desire relative to his qualifications; (b) affording the applicant any information desired relative to conditions in the area and the problems and obligations relative to development of a farm unit, and



(c) affording the applicant an opportunity to examine the farm units.

If an applicant fails to appear before the board for a personal interview on the date requested, he will thereby forfeit his priority position as determined by the drawing.

If the board finds that an applicant's qualifications fulfill the requirements prescribed in this announcement, such applicant shall be notified, in person or by registered mail, that he is a qualified applicant and shall be given an opportunity to select one of the farm units available then for purchase. Such notice will require the applicant to make a field examination of the farm units available to him and in which he is interested, to select a farm unit, and to notify the board of such selection within the time specified in the notice.

If the applicant fails to supply any of the information required or the board finds that the applicant's qualifications do not meet the requirements prescribed in this announcement, the applicant shall be disqualified and shall be notified by the board, by registered mail, of such disqualification and the reasons therefor and of the right to appeal to the Regional Director within the time and in the manner prescribed in section 15 of this announcement.

#### SELECTION OF FARM UNITS

**SEC. 19. Order of selection.** The applicants who have been notified of their qualification for the purchase of a farm unit will successively exercise the right to select a farm unit in accordance with the priority established by the drawing. If a farm unit becomes available through failure of a successful applicant to exercise his right of selection or failure to complete his purchase, it will be offered to the next qualified applicant who has not made a selection at the time the unit is again available. An applicant who is considered to be disqualified as a result of the personal interview will be permitted to exercise his right to select, notwithstanding his disqualification, unless he voluntarily surrenders this right in writing. If, on appeal, the action of the board in disqualifying an applicant as a result of the personal interview is reversed by the Regional Director, the applicant's selection shall be effective, but if such action of the board is upheld by the Regional Director, the farm unit selected by this applicant will become available for selection by qualified applicants who have not exercised their right to select.

If any of the farm units listed in this announcement remain unselected after all qualified applicants whose names were selected in the drawing have had an opportunity to select a farm unit, and if additional applicants remain in the First Priority Group, the board will follow the same procedure outlined in Section 16 of this announcement in the selection of additional applicants from this group.

If any of the farm units remain unselected after all qualified applicants in the First Priority Group have had an opportunity to select a farm unit, the board will follow the same procedure to select applicants from the Second Prior-

ity Group and they will be permitted to exercise their right to select a farm unit in the manner prescribed for the qualified applicants from the First Priority Group.

Any farm units remaining unselected after all qualified applicants in the Second Priority Group have had an opportunity to select a farm unit will be offered to applicants in the Third Group in the order in which their applications were filed, subject to the determination of the board, made in accordance with the procedure prescribed herein, that such applicants meet the minimum qualifications prescribed in this announcement.

If any farm units offered by this announcement remain unsold for a period of two years following the date of this announcement, the District Manager, Columbia River District, Bureau of Reclamation, may sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of such units to qualified applicants without regard to the provisions of section 16 of this announcement.

**SEC. 20. Failure to select.** If any applicant refuses to select a farm unit or fails to do so within the time specified by the board, such applicant shall forfeit his position in his priority group and his name shall be placed last in that group.

#### PURCHASE OF SELECTED UNIT

**SEC. 21. Execution of purchase contract.** When a farm unit is selected by an applicant as provided in section 19 of this announcement the District Manager will promptly give the applicant a written notice confirming the availability to him of the unit selected and will furnish the necessary purchase contract, together with instructions concerning its execution and return. In that notice the District Manager will also inform the applicant of the amount of the irrigation charges assessed by the Quincy-Columbia Basin Irrigation District or, if such charges have not been assessed, of an estimate of the amount of the charges for the first year of the development period, to be deposited with the District Manager.

If the purchase is made subsequent to April 1 of any year following the first year of the development period, a deposit will be required to cover the payment of water charges for the next full irrigation season following the purchase.

**SEC. 22. Terms of sale.** Contracts for the sale of farm units pursuant to this announcement will contain, among others, the following principal provisions:

a. **Down payment.** An initial or down payment of not less than 20 percent of the purchase price of the lands being purchased from the United States will be required. Larger proportions, or the entire amount of the price, may be paid initially at the purchaser's option.

b. **Schedule for payment of balance; interest rate.** If only a portion of the purchase price is paid initially, the remainder will be payable within a period of 20 years following the date of the contract. No payments on the principal, except the down payment will be required during the first three years and the District Manager may postpone such payments for as long as the first five years of the contract. Interest on the unpaid

balance at the rate of three percent per annum, however, will be payable annually. When payments on the principal are resumed, they will be payable each year. The schedule of principal payments, which will be established by the District Manager, will provide for relatively small payments during the first years and larger payments during the later years of the contract period. Payment of any or all installments, or any portion thereof, may be made before their due dates at the purchaser's option.

c. **Development requirements.** In order that the irrigable area of the entire farm unit shall be developed with reasonable dispatch, each purchaser will be required, as a minimum, to clear, level, irrigate, and plant to crops by the end of each of the calendar years indicated below, and to maintain in crops thereafter, the following areas of irrigable land:

Size of farm unit in irrigable acres	Percentage of irrigable land to be developed by end of each year (period will begin with year of purchase if contract is executed and water is available on or before May 1 of that year; otherwise period will begin with the next calendar year)			
	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
10 to 40.....	75	-----	-----	-----
41 to 60.....	50	75	-----	-----
61 to 80.....	50	65	75	-----
81 to 100.....	40	60	65	75
101 to 100.....	35	50	65	75

d. **Residence requirements.** A major objective of the settlement program for the Columbia Basin Project is to assist and encourage the permanent settlement of farm families. In keeping with this objective, each purchaser will be required to do the following with respect to residence: (1) Within one year from the date of his contract, or within one year from the date that water is available to the irrigation block in which the farm unit is located, whichever is later, to initiate residence by actually moving onto the unit, such residence to be maintained by living thereon for not less than 12 months within an 18-month period following the initial date of residence, and (2) before receiving title to the unit under the purchase contract, to establish a permanent and habitable dwelling on the unit. The time for compliance with the initiation of residence may be extended by the District Manager for periods of as long as six months, upon his determination that an extension is necessary to avoid undue hardship to the purchaser and that it will not be detrimental to the orderly development of the irrigation block. The latest permissible date for initiating residence, however, will not be extended for more than one year in addition to the one-year period specified above. In extraordinary situations, the requirements under (1) and (2) above may be waived entirely upon the determination by the Regional Director, after recommendation by the District Manager, that such waiver will be in the interest of orderly development of the block. Any such waiver, however, shall be conditioned on the requirement that the purchaser reside close enough to his unit to permit him to develop it through his own efforts,



e. *Speculation and landholding limitations.* Purchase contracts and deeds covering farm units offered by this announcement will include provisions governing (1) maximum permissible sizes of holdings of irrigable land; (2) continued conformance of land to the area and boundaries of the farm unit plat for the block; (3) prices at which land can be resold during a period of five years following the date on which water is made available to the irrigation block; (4) disposal of land should it become excess at any time, and (5) limitations as to total area that may be operated on the project whether as lessee or as owner or both.

f. *Copies of contract form.* The terms listed above, and all other standard contract provisions, are contained in the purchase contract form, copies of which may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Reclamation, Ephrata, Washington; Coulee Dam, Washington; or Bureau of Reclamation, Post Office Box 937, Boise, Idaho.

#### IRRIGATION CHARGES

SEC. 23. *Water rental charges.* During the irrigation season of 1952, while some construction activities will be continuing and the system is being tested, it is expected that water will be furnished on a temporary rental basis to those desiring it. The terms of payment, which will be at a fixed rate per acre-foot of water used, will be announced by the Regional Director before the beginning of the irrigation season.

SEC. 24. *Development period charges.* Pursuant to the provisions of the repayment contract of October 9, 1945, between the United States and the Quincy-Columbia Basin Irrigation District, the Secretary of the Interior will announce development periods of ten years for Irrigation Blocks 70, 701, and 71, during which time payment of construction charge installments will not be required. These periods probably will commence with the calendar year 1953. During the development period, water rental charges will average an estimated \$4.20 per irrigable acre per year. This figure is preliminary and subject to change because all the data needed to fix the charges are not available nor can they be obtained now. In any event, there will be a minimum charge per farm unit each year whether or not water is used. A notice establishing the details of the plan to be followed and announcing charges and governing provisions for the first year of the development period will be issued prior to January 1 of that year, by the Regional Director, who has the responsibility for fixing these charges.

The present plans of the Regional Director are (a) to vary the minimum charge according to the anticipated relative repayment ability of the various land classes; (b) to provide for a small minimum charge for the first year and to increase it each year thereafter so that the charge for the tenth year will be approximately equal to the combined construction and operation and maintenance charge for the following year, and (c) to charge for water in excess of the amount furnished for the minimum charge on an acre-foot basis. The minimum charge will entitle each user to a

quantity of water to be specified by the Regional Director, varying with the water requirement classification of the land and the size of the farm unit.

In addition to the water rental charges, the Irrigation District will levy an additional charge to cover administrative costs and probable delinquencies in collections.

SEC. 25. *Construction period repayment charges—*a. *Operation and maintenance charges.* After the development period has ended, water users will pay a charge for operation and maintenance of the project irrigation system which will be uniform for the irrigation blocks throughout the project. These charges may or may not be graduated among land classes. Assessment procedure will be left for the Irrigation District Board of Directors to determine, but, in any case, there will be an annual minimum charge per acre. In order to encourage careful use of water, this annual minimum charge will entitle the water-user to one acre-foot of water per acre less than the amount of water normally required. The normal requirements for the various classes of land will be determined and announced as provided in the repayment contract with the Quincy-Columbia Basin Irrigation District. Water in excess of the quantity covered by the minimum charge will be paid for on an acre-foot basis in accordance with an ascending, graduated scale.

b. *Construction charges.* The contract between the United States and the Quincy-Columbia Basin Irrigation District requires the payment of construction charges for the project irrigation system during the forty years following the development period. The average construction charge per irrigable acre for the entire project will be \$2.12 per year. Thus, the total construction charge payment will average \$85 per irrigable acre. The contract further provides that construction charges shall be graduated according to the relative repayment ability of the land; consequently, the charge per irrigable acre will be larger for the better lands than for the poorer lands. This allocation of construction charges by classes of land will be made as soon as practicable.

FEBRUARY 1, 1951.

WILLIAM E. WARNE,  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2681; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:47 a. m.]

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Production Authority

[NPA Delegation 9]

#### SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO  
CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS USED  
PRINCIPALLY IN THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Pursuant to Executive Orders 10161 and 10200 and Defense Production Administration Delegation No. 1, issued under the Defense Production Act of 1950, there is hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Interior authority over

the production and distribution of the products listed in Appendix A below.

The authority herein delegated shall be exercised in conformity with such production policies and programs as may be established by the National Production Authority.

The functions herein delegated may be re-delegated within the Department of the Interior in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

This delegation shall take effect on February 26, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION  
AUTHORITY,

[SEAL] MANLY FLEISCHMANN,  
Administrator.

#### APPENDIX A

Products with respect to which jurisdiction is delegated to the Secretary of the Interior (except general industrial chemicals which may be employed for the same purposes as such listed products).

1. Tetraethyl lead fluid.
2. Petroleum cracking catalysts.
3. Special inhibitors used in gasoline.
4. Lubricating oil additives.
5. Fluids and additives made especially for oil and gas drilling and demulsifiers.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2775; Filed, Feb. 26, 1951;  
4:46 p. m.]

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Public Notice PN 2, Amdt. 1]

### DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

WAIVER OF CIVIL AIR REGULATIONS FOR  
OPERATIONS CONDUCTED UNDER CONTRACT  
WITH THE ARMED FORCES

Public Notice PN 2 is hereby amended effective January 25, 1951, by adding a new section to be known as section 8.3 and reading as follows:

SEC. 8.3 *Waiver of Civil Air Regulations for operations conducted under contract with the Armed Services.* The Director, Bureau of Safety Regulation (or such staff member of the Bureau of Safety Regulation as he may designate), acting with the concurrence of the General Counsel (or such staff member of the Bureau of Law as he may designate), is authorized to approve requests for waiver of specific requirements of the Civil Air Regulations as he may deem necessary or desirable where he finds that the granting of the request will be in the interest of the national defense and that it will not create a hazard to air safety. No waiver granted under this authority shall be for a period longer than six months.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] M. C. MULLIGAN,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2702; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:52 a. m.]

[Public Notice PN 2, Amdt. 2]

### DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

WAIVER OF CIVIL AIR REGULATIONS FOR OP-  
ERATIONS CONDUCTED UNDER CONTRACT  
WITH THE ARMED FORCES

Public Notice PN 2 is hereby amended effective February 6, 1951, by the dele-



tion of section 6.5 and the substitution therefor of a new section 6.5 to read as follows:

**SEC. 6.5 Letters of Registration issued pursuant to Part 296 of the Economic Regulations.** (a) The Director, Bureau of Economic Regulation (or such staff member of the Bureau of Economic Regulation as he may designate), acting with the concurrence of the General Counsel (or such staff member of the Bureau of Law as he may designate) on legal aspects, is authorized:

(1) To approve any application for a Letter of Registration filed pursuant to Part 296 of the Economic Regulations.

(2) To approve relationships prohibited by § 296.11 of the Economic Regulations.

(3) To advise applicants for such Letters of Registration and applicants for approval of such relationships, in cases where disapproval is deemed appropriate, that the information set forth in the application does not warrant a staff recommendation of approval and that the applicant may either withdraw the application, submit further information, seek Board review, or request a hearing with respect to such application prior to final action.

(b) The Director, Bureau of Economic Regulation (or such staff member of the Bureau of Economic Regulation as he may designate), is authorized:

(1) To dismiss, by letter, applications for such Letters of Registration, provided that each such applicant is given notice that his application will be dismissed if, in appropriate cases, he does not, within 30 days, file information necessary to complete the processing of his application, or file a tariff. The return of such notice unclaimed shall constitute sufficient grounds for dismissal of an application by an appropriate note to the file.

(2) To cancel a Letter of Registration upon the filing by an Air Freight Forwarder of a written notice with the Board indicating the discontinuance of common carrier activities.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL]

M. C. MULLIGAN,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2703; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:52 a. m.]

## FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

### ORGANIZATIONAL STATEMENT

**SECTION 1. Creation.** The Federal Civil Defense Administration, first created within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 10186 dated December 1, 1950 (15 F. R. 8557), was subsequently established in the Executive Branch of the Government under an act of Congress approved January 12, 1951 (Public Law 920, 81st Congress), to provide a plan of civil defense for the protection of life and property in the United States from attack. The act declares the intent and policy of Congress

that this responsibility shall be vested primarily in the several States and their political subdivisions, with the Federal Government providing necessary coordination, guidance and assistance as authorized therein.

**SEC. 2. General functions.** (a) The Administrator, who is appointed from civilian life by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, performs his functions subject to the direction and control of the President. The act creates a Civil Defense Advisory Council to advise and consult with the Administrator on basic policy matters. The Council consists of the Administrator as Chairman and twelve additional members appointed by the President, of whom three are representative of the State governments, three are representative of the political subdivisions of the States, the remaining members being citizens of broad experience in matters affecting the public interest. In addition, the Administrator may appoint such other advisory committees as are deemed necessary.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to prepare, sponsor, and direct plans and programs for the civil defense of the United States; to study and develop civil defense measures, including research on methods for treating the effects of attacks, the development of shelter designs and materials for protective covering or construction and the development and standardization of equipment and facilities; and to provide for necessary civil defense communications and for warning the civilian population of enemy attacks. The Administrator is also authorized to disseminate civil defense information by all appropriate means, and to conduct training programs for the instruction of civil defense officials and workers, including the operation of not more than one civil defense college and three civil defense technical training schools.

(c) The Administrator may stockpile and distribute materials and facilities for civil defense, and may make financial contributions to the States for civil defense programs and projects. The act provides that the Federal contribution to any State for organizational equipment and shelters and other protective facilities shall be equally matched by the State; that no contribution shall be made to any State for personnel and administrative expenses or items of personal equipment or for the procurement of land; and that no contribution may be made towards the cost of any facility intended for any use other than civil defense and which may be capable of self-liquidation, except to the extent of that portion of the cost directly attributable to incorporation of any feature of construction or design necessary for the use of such facilities for civil defense purposes.

(d) In performing his duties, the Administrator is directed to utilize the existing facilities of the various departments and agencies of the Government and may, with the approval of the President, delegate specific civil defense

responsibilities to other Federal departments and agencies; he is authorized to review and coordinate the civil defense activities of the Federal Government with those of the States and neighboring countries.

(e) The Administrator has the responsibility of assisting and encouraging the negotiation of interstate civil defense compacts and coordinating activities thereunder.

(f) The Administrator is authorized to sell or dispose of materials and facilities, found by him to be unnecessary or unsuitable for civil defense purposes, in the same manner as provided for excess property in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as amended by Public Law 754, 81st Congress).

(g) The Administrator may prescribe the official insignia and other distinctive articles for persons engaged in civil defense activities, and may issue rules and regulations covering the manufacture, wearing or possession thereof.

**SEC. 3. Emergency powers.** (a) Upon the proclamation of a state of civil defense emergency by the President or the Congress, the President may direct the several Federal departments or agencies to make their personnel, facilities and materials available to the Administrator for civil defense purposes, to provide or construct emergency shelter, and to furnish protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property, including the making of emergency repairs to and temporary replacement of communications, hospitals, utilities, transportation facilities and public facilities.

(b) During the period of emergency the Administrator is authorized to procure by condemnation or otherwise, construct, lease, transport, store, maintain, renovate or distribute real or personal property for civil defense purposes without regard to the limitations of existing law; to direct the relief activities of the other Federal departments and agencies; and employ additional necessary personnel and incur such obligations on behalf of the United States as the circumstances may require. He may reimburse any State for the transportation and other expenses of its employees rendering civil defense outside the State and to pay for the costs of State-owned material utilized and consumed in civil defense outside of the State. Where necessary, the Administrator may provide temporary financial assistance for the relief of civilians injured or in want as the result of any attack.

(c) The emergency provisions of the act terminate on June 30, 1954, or such earlier date as may be prescribed by concurrent resolution of the Congress.

**SEC. 4. Central and field organizations.** (a) The chief executive officers of the Administration are the Administrator and Deputy Administrator both appointed from civilian life by the President. The principal offices of the Administration are at 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.



(b) The functions of the Administrator are performed through the following offices and divisions:

Technical Services Office:  
Engineering Services Division.  
Fire Service Division.  
Warden Service Division.  
Facilities Self-Protection Division.  
Rescue Services Division.  
Police Service Division.  
Transportation Services Division.  
Training and Education Office:  
Leadership Training Division.  
General Training & Methods Division.  
Health and Welfare Office:  
Health and Special Weapons Defense Division.  
Emergency Welfare Division.  
Operational Services Offices:  
Supply Division.  
Attack Warning Division.  
Shelter Division.  
Communications Division.  
Plans and Policies Office:  
Intelligence Division.  
Program Coordination Division.  
Requirements Coordination Division.  
Manual Review Division.  
Research Coordination Division.  
Management Office:  
Budget and Fiscal Division.  
Personnel Division.  
Security Division.  
Organization & Procedures Division.  
Administrative Services Division.

(c) Five field offices of the Administration will be opened in the immediate future in Boston, St. Louis, Richmond, Seattle and San Francisco. The functions of these field offices will be to coordinate and advise the State civil defense organizations in their areas in carrying out civil defense activities.

(d) Final authority with respect to all matters relating to rules and rule-making rests in the Administrator.

(e) The public may secure information or make submittals or requests to the Regional Director whose office serves the territory involved or to the appropriate Division of the Administration in Washington, D. C.

MILLARD CALDWELL,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2697; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:51 a. m.]

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Doc. Nos. 8001, 8685, 8830, 9130, 9222]

UNITY CORP., INC. (WTOD), ET AL.

ORDER CONTINUING FURTHER HEARING

In re applications of Unity Corporation, Incorporated (WTOD), Toledo, Ohio, Docket No. 8001, File No. BP-5071; The Midwestern Broadcasting Company, Toledo, Ohio, Docket No. 8685, File No. BP-6421; The Toledo Blade Company, Toledo, Ohio, Docket No. 8830, File No. BP-6534; The Rural Broadcasting Company of Ohio, Oak Harbor, Ohio, Docket No. 9130, File No. BP-6758; Radio Corporation of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, Docket No. 9222, File No. BP-7057; for construction permits.

At a conference held on February 19, 1951, at the offices of the Commission in Washington, D. C., before the undersigned Hearing Examiner, all parties in

the above-entitled matters and Commission counsel being present;

It appearing, that on February 16, 1951, the Examiner issued a Memorandum Opinion and Order granting in part, and denying in part a petition filed by The Rural Broadcasting Company of Ohio, Oak Harbor, Ohio, for leave to amend its above-entitled application; that insofar as the Examiner denied said petition in part, the Oak Harbor applicant has announced its intention of filing an appeal from said ruling of the Examiner to the Commission en banc; and

It further appearing, that further hearing on the above-entitled matters is now scheduled for Monday, February 26, 1951, in Washington, D. C., that the Oak Harbor applicant orally and in the presence of counsel for all parties, Commission counsel, and the Hearing Examiner, requested a continuance of that further hearing until after the Commission has determined and acted upon its appeal; that a determination of the Oak Harbor appeal by the Commission prior to resumption of further hearing would conduce to the dispatch of the Commission's business and the ends of justice;

It is ordered, This 19th day of February 1951, That the petition of The Rural Broadcasting Company of Ohio, Oak Harbor, Ohio, for continuance is granted, and the further hearing in the above-entitled matters is continued to a date to be announced by public notice after the decision of the Commission on said appeal, said date for further hearing to be not less than one week after the decision of the Commission on said appeal, as may be consistent with the calendar of the Hearing Examiner.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2721; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:55 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 9814, 9897]

HIRSCH COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING CORP. AND HAWTHORNE BROADCASTING CO.

ORDER CONTINUING HEARING

In re applications of Hirsch Communication Engineering Corporation, Sparta, Illinois, Docket No. 9814, File No. BP-7803; Hawthorne Broadcasting Company, St. Louis, Missouri, Docket No. 9897, File No. BP-7934; for construction permits.

The Commission having under consideration a petition filed February 9, 1951, by Hirsch Communication Engineering Corporation, Sparta, Illinois, requesting a continuance of the hearing presently scheduled for March 23, 1951, at Washington, D. C., in the proceeding upon the above-entitled applications for construction permits; and

It appearing, that no opposition to the granting of the instant petition has been filed with the Commission;

It is ordered, This 16th day of February 1951, that the petition is granted; and that the hearing in the above-

entitled proceeding is continued to 10:00 a. m., Tuesday, April 3, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,  
Secretary,

[F. R. Doc. 51-2720; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:55 a. m.]

## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-292]

ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER

FEBRUARY 21, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, on February 21, 1951 the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered February 20, 1951, dismissing application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2685; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-951]

HANLEY AND BIRD

NOTICE OF ORDER

FEBRUARY 21, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, on February 21, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered February 20, 1951, dismissing application in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2686; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1335]

CAROLINA NATURAL GAS CORP.

NOTICE OF AMENDED APPLICATION

FEBRUARY 21, 1951.

Take notice that the Carolina Natural Gas Corporation (Applicant), a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Charlotte, North Carolina, filed on February 15, 1951, a fourth amendment to its application filed March 3, 1950, for (1) a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural gas transmission pipeline facilities, and (2) an order under section 7 (a) of the act, directing Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (Transcontinental), a natural-gas company subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, to establish physical connections of its transportation facilities with Applicant's proposed facilities and to sell natural gas to the Applicant.

Applicant proposes to construct and operate a system of natural gas pipe



lines of varying diameters approximately 185 miles in length and having an aggregate design capacity of approximately 48,500 Mcf per day. Applicant's proposed lines will extend laterally from four connections with the main transmission line of Transcontinental at various points thereon in North and South Carolina to the various markets proposed to be served.

Applicant proposes to sell natural gas for resale for distribution in the following cities:

Columbia, S. C.  
Laurens, S. C.  
Clinton, S. C.  
Newberry, S. C.  
Rock Hill, S. C.  
Hickory, N. C.  
Newton, N. C.  
Conover, N. C.  
Granite Falls, N. C.  
Lenoir, N. C.  
Lincolnton, N. C.  
Lexington, N. C.  
Thomasville, N. C.

Applicant initially proposes to supply natural gas to the following industrial consumers:

*Company and located near—*

Laurens Glass Works, Laurens, S. C.  
Celanese Corp. of America, Rock Hill, S. C.  
Statesville Brick Co., Statesville, N. C.  
Cunningham Brick Co., Thomasville, N. C.

Carolina Natural Gas Corporation estimates its peak day market requirements for the first year to be 16,300 Mcf which will increase in the third year to 28,700 Mcf.

The estimated over-all capital cost of the proposed project is \$3,595,295. It is proposed to finance the cost of construction and provide initial working capital by the sale of first mortgage bonds and by the issuance of junior securities.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.10) before the 9th day of March 1951. The application and amendments thereto, are on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2673; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:45 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-1492, G-1527, G-1531]

TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION CORP. ET AL.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDERS

FEBRUARY 21, 1951.

In the matters of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Docket No. G-1492; MidSouth Gas Company, Docket No. G-1527; Consolidated Gas Utilities Corporation, Docket No. G-1531.

Notice is hereby given that, on February 20, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its findings and orders entered February 20, 1951, issuing certificates of public convenience and necessity in the above-designated matters.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2687; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1562]

ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS CO.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

On December 15, 1950, Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at Shreveport, Louisiana, filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, to acquire and operate approximately 24,278 feet of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and 24,353 feet of 4-inch O. D. pipeline in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, all as fully described in such application, or, in the alternative, that the Commission issue its order that the proposed acquisition of said facilities is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act. The application is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The Commission finds: This proceeding is a proper one for disposition under the provisions of § 1.32 (b) (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, Applicant having requested that its application be heard under the shortened procedure provided by the aforesaid rule for non-contested proceedings, and no request to be heard, protest or petition having been filed subsequent to the giving of due notice of the filing of the application, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on January 4, 1951 (16 F. R. 101-102).

The Commission orders:

Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing be held on March 8, 1951, at 9:30 a. m., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a non-contested hearing, forthwith dispose of the proceeding pursuant to the provisions of § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: February 20, 1951.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2675; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1586]

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA GAS CO.  
AND EQUITABLE GAS CO.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

On January 11, 1951, Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company (Pittsburgh), a West Virginia corporation, and Equitable Gas Company (Equitable), a Pennsylvania corporation, each having its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, filed a joint application pursuant to section 7 of the

Natural Gas Act. Equitable seeks a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the acquisition and operation of all of the natural gas facilities of Pittsburgh, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. Pittsburgh seeks authorization to abandon, by conveyance and transfer to Equitable, all of its facilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission and to terminate the service presently rendered by Pittsburgh by means of such facilities.

Applicant has requested that this application be heard under the shortened procedure provided by § 1.32 (b) (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. It appears to be a proper one for disposition under the aforesaid rule, provided no request to be heard, protest or petition raising an issue of substance is filed subsequent to the giving of due notice of the filing of the application, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on January 25, 1951 (16 F. R. 697).

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a public hearing be held on March 8, 1951, at 9:45 a. m., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a non-contested hearing, forthwith dispose of the proceeding pursuant to the provisions of § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

(B) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) of the said rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: February 21, 1951.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2676; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1596]

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

FEBRUARY 20, 1951.

Take notice that on January 24, 1951, Philadelphia Electric Company (Applicant), a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, filed an application pursuant to section 7 (b) for an order approving the abandonment of certain pipe line facilities to the extent devoted and operated for the transportation and sale by Applicant (under an agreement dated May 1, 1947, between Applicant and Delaware Power & Light Company) or gas to the Delaware Power and Light Company and to abandon such gas service rendered by means of such facilities, all as more fully described in the application.



Applicant further proposes to relinquish to Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (Transcontinental) up to 3700 Mcf per day out of the contract demand of 37,000 Mcf per day, of natural gas, covered by the Gas Sales Contract, dated July 31, 1950, between Transcontinental and Philadelphia, solely for the purpose of constituting part of an initial contract demand of approximately 10,000 Mcf per day of natural gas proposed to be sold by Transcontinental directly to Delaware Power & Light Company to enable the latter to supply straight natural gas to its customers.

The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection. Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) before the 14th day of March 1951.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2674; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:45 a. m.]

[Project No. 747]

CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER

FEBRUARY 21, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, on February 21, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered February 20, 1951, approving Exhibits K, L and M as part of license in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2688; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:50 a. m.]

[Project No. 898]

M. C. HOOPER

NOTICE OF ORDER

FEBRUARY 21, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, on February 21, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered February 20, 1951, accepting surrender of license (minor) in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2689; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:50 a. m.]

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### Public Health Service

#### ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

##### GENERAL ORGANIZATION

The Statement on Public Health Service organization, functions, delegations of authority, and sources of public information relating to the Public Health Service has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237, 5 U. S. C.

1001 et seq.). This statement replaces comparable material in 14 F. R. 2667 of May 20, 1949.

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SECTION 101. *General statement.* The Public Health Service is one of the operating units of the Federal Security Agency. It is administered under the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 682, 42 U. S. C. 201 et seq.), as amended, and has responsibility for the administration of the Water Pollution Control Act (62 Stat. 1155, Pub. Law 845, 80th Cong.). The Public Health Service Act provides for a corps of commissioned officers, Regular and Reserve, who have the ranks and rates of pay similar to officers of the Armed Services. The Surgeon General is appointed from the Regular Corps for a four-year term by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to administer the Service, under the supervision and direction of the Federal Security Administrator. There is no limitation to his reappointment.

SEC. 102. *Organization.* As provided in the basic statute, the activities of the Service are organized in four bureaus: (a) The Office of the Surgeon General; (b) the Bureau of Medical Services; (c) the Bureau of State Services; and (d) the National Institutes of Health. The National Institutes of Health is administered as a part of the field service. The Surgeon General assigns functions, and establishes, abolishes, transfers, and con-

solidates divisions within the bureaus, with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator. The Surgeon General assigns a commissioned officer from the Regular Corps to be the Deputy Surgeon General. The Deputy Surgeon General administers the Office of the Surgeon General, acts as Surgeon General during the absence or disability of the Surgeon General or in the event of a vacancy in that office, and performs such other duties as the Surgeon General may prescribe. The Surgeon General assigns several commissioned officers to serve as Assistant Surgeons General, in addition to their regular duties. One of the Assistant Surgeons General serves as Surgeon General in case of absence, disability, or vacancy in the offices of both the Surgeon General and the Deputy Surgeon General.

SEC. 103. *Major functions.* The Public Health Service is concerned with raising the health standards of individuals and communities. It assists the health authorities of States, local governments, and other agencies in advancing their health programs, supplies medical and hospital care to categories or groups of persons designated by Congress, and promotes better health through medical and public health research. The Service also provides training to overcome the scarcity of health workers in specialized fields, and participates on behalf of the United States in international health activities. The major functions of the Service are to:

(a) Determine needs for health personnel, facilities and methods, and the resources for meeting these needs;

(b) Operate institutions, hospitals, and stations to provide medical, surgical, and dental treatment for categories or groups of persons specified by Congress;

(c) Cooperate with States and assist them in solving health problems in the fields of narcotic drugs, communicable diseases, quarantine, and other health areas;

(d) Prepare comprehensive water pollution control programs to improve the sanitary conditions of surface and underground waters, and assist the States in such activities;

(e) Collect, prepare, and distribute data on mortality, morbidity, and other vital statistics;

(f) Conduct scientific research, investigations, experiments and demonstrations related to the cause, prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and control of the physical and mental diseases or impairments of man;

(g) Make grants-in-aid (1) to public or private institutions, or to individuals, for research in the physical and mental diseases; (2) to States, individuals, and institutions, for developing improved measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis, venereal disease, mental health, heart disease, cancer, dental diseases and conditions, and other special problems relating to public health; and (3) to States and their political subdivisions, universities, hospitals, and other public or private non-profit institutions for research in hospital services, facilities and resources, and for the construction and main-



tenance of hospitals, clinics, laboratories, or related facilities;

(h) Promote the training of professional personnel in the sciences of public health and medicine. To this end, the Service (1) grants fellowships for research scientists from the United States and abroad, (2) pays tuitions and stipends for individuals in State and local health work, and for physicians intending to become specialists in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, heart diseases, mental health, and oral diseases and conditions, (3) trains personnel in work related to water pollution control, and (4) awards grants to approved institutions for the training of psychiatrists and others concerned with the care of mental patients, and for specialists in cancer, heart, and dental diseases;

(i) Provide technical assistance through consultative services or loans of personnel to the States and to Federal agencies, and through issuance to the public of information related to public health;

(j) Participate in world health activities, in accordance with United States policies of international cooperation, by (1) operating health projects in foreign countries; (2) administering training programs for foreign health personnel; (3) representing the United States on the World Health Organization, and (4) collaborating in the development of health programs with the governments of other countries, with international organizations, with other government agencies, and with private national organizations and institutions concerned with health;

(k) Issue licenses to establishments, to manufacture for sale in interstate traffic certain products applicable to the prevention and treatment of diseases;

(l) Prescribe and enforce quarantine and sanitary regulations to prevent the introduction from abroad, and the spread in the United States or its possessions, of communicable diseases;

(m) Provide physical and mental examinations which may be required by immigration laws and for aliens seeking entry into the United States;

(n) Advise with respect to the disposal of Federal surplus property usable for the protection of public health and for health research;

(o) Conduct national health conferences whenever the interests of public health would be promoted by such meetings.

**SEC. 104. Location of offices.** The headquarters of the Public Health Service is located in Washington, D. C. The mailing address is Washington 25, D. C. The National Institutes of Health is located at Bethesda, Maryland. Its mailing address is Bethesda 14, Maryland. The Public Health Service maintains field stations in the continental United States and in its insular and territorial possessions. (See List of Field Installations, section 161.)

**SEC. 105. Final opinions.** All final opinions, orders, and rules not limited in their application to matters of internal management, except those which the Surgeon General may for good cause hold confidential, are available for pub-

lic inspection at headquarters or field installations. For those relating to biological products make application to the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland; for all others, to the Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

**SEC. 106. Disclosure of official records and information.** Official records of the Service are made available for public inspection in accordance with regulations of the Surgeon General (42 CFR 1.101 to 1.103; 13 F. R. 7404). These regulations also specify the extent to which information in the possession of the Service shall be confidential and not disclosed except under the particular circumstances stated.

#### DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

**SEC. 107. Delegations by the President.** The Federal Security Administrator is authorized, in his discretion, to exercise the powers of the President to specify ports under section 366 (a) of the Public Health Service Act. (See E. O. 9993, Aug. 31, 1948, 13 F. R. 5093.)

**SEC. 108. Delegations by the Federal Security Administrator.** By direction of the Federal Security Administrator, the Public Health Service, (a) supervises the Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia. This is a general hospital for the treatment of acute medical and surgical conditions and includes specialized clinics for out-patients. The hospital further provides internship and clinical experience for medical students and graduates of Howard University; (b) is authorized to perform all functions of the Administrator of General Services under the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, together with any other function of the Administrator of General Services or of the General Services Administration as is incidental or necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of such act, except the functions included in section 8 (b) of such act; and (c) performs the vital statistics functions (including statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and annulments.)

**SEC. 109. Delegations by the Surgeon General.**

(a) The Chief, Bureau of Medical Services, and the Chief, Division of Foreign Quarantine, are authorized to issue permits for importation of psittacine birds destined for zoological parks or research institutions in accordance with § 71.152 (b) (1) of the Public Health Service Regulations (12 F. R. 6205).

(b) The Chief, Bureau of Medical Services, and the Chief, Division of Foreign Quarantine, are authorized to convene boards of medical officers for reexamination of aliens, and to authorize medical officers in charge to convene such boards in accordance with § 34.13 of the Public Health Service Regulations (14 F. R. 2668).

(c) The Chief and the Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Quarantine, and the Chief of the Entomological Section in that Division, are authorized to make findings as to the effectiveness of insecticides, under § 71.513 (e) of the Public Health Service Regulations (13 F. R. 5114, 5122).

(d) The Chief, Bureau of Medical Services, the Chief, Division of Hospitals, and the Medical Officers in Charge of Marine Hospitals, Public Health Service Hospitals, outpatient clinics, and outpatient offices are authorized to determine the extent to which funds, other than those authorized by the Public Health Service Act, are not available from other public or private funds for burial expenses for any patient dying in a hospital or station and to provide for payment to that extent, pursuant to section 321 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. A. 248.

(e) The Chief, Bureau of Medical Services, and the Medical Officers in Charge of the Public Health Service Hospitals at Lexington, Kentucky, and at Fort Worth, Texas, are authorized to examine and admit narcotic addict applicants to Public Health Service hospitals pursuant to section 344 (b) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended.

(f) The Chief, Division of Hospitals, is authorized to fix the rate to be charged voluntary patients for subsistence, care, and treatment for narcotic addiction, at Public Health Service hospitals, pursuant to section 344 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. 260.

(g) The Chief, Bureau of Medical Services, and the Chief, Division of Hospitals, are authorized to exercise the powers of the Surgeon General to establish at Public Health Service hospitals, industries, plants, factories, or shops for the production or manufacture of articles, commodities and supplies for the United States Government, and to employ inmates of such hospitals, pursuant to section 342 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. 358.

(h) The Chief, Bureau of Medical Services, and the Chief, Division of Foreign Quarantine, are authorized to establish the hours during which quarantine service shall be performed at each quarantine station, pursuant to section 364 (b) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. 267.

(i) The Chief, Bureau of State Services, is authorized to exercise the powers of the Surgeon General (1) to approve, disapprove, or take other necessary action concerning State plans, including budgets, and applications for funds relating to grants-in-aid presented under sections 314 and 612 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. 246, 291b, and (2) together with the Executive Officer, Bureau of State Services, certify vouchers certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury payments under sections 314 (f) and 613 (a) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. 246 (e), 291c (a).

(j) The Medical Officer in Charge, Arctic Health Research Center, is authorized to exercise the powers of the Surgeon General to approve or disapprove, in connection with plans, including budgets, presented by the Territory of Alaska under section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. 246—(1) any budget utilizing only Territorial and/or local funds which has been submitted specifically in fulfillment of matching requirements,



provided the funds were so accepted by the Public Health Service for the preceding year. (2) any plan, schedule and budget which proposes continuation of a currently-operating program, (3) any new local budget providing for the initial participation in, or establishment of, a local health organization under full-time direction.

(k) The Director of the National Institutes of Health is authorized to exercise the powers of the Surgeon General to make grants-in-aid, pursuant to section 301 (d) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or private institutions, and to individuals for research projects relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of physical and mental diseases and impairments of man, as are recommended by the National Advisory Health Council, or with respect to cancer, recommended by the National Advisory Cancer Council, or with respect to mental health, recommended by the National Advisory Mental Health Council, or with respect to heart diseases, recommended by the National Advisory Heart Council, or with respect to dental diseases and conditions, recommended by the National Advisory Dental Research Council, and include in the grants for any such project grants of penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in such projects.

(l) The Director, National Institutes of Health, and the Chief, Division of Research Grants are designated to award research fellowships and to fix stipends and allowances pursuant to applicable regulations and sections 207 (f) and (g) and 301 (c) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. 209 (D) and (e), and 241 (c).

(m) The Director, National Cancer Institute, is authorized to exercise the powers of the Surgeon General, pursuant to section 402 (c) and section 403 (a) (2) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, to make traineeship awards to individuals having proper technical qualifications for training in the Institute and elsewhere in matters relating to the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of cancer; to fix and pay to such individuals a per diem allowance not to exceed \$10.00 during such training and instruction.

(n) The Director, National Heart Institute, is authorized to exercise the powers of the Surgeon General, pursuant to section 412 (g) (2) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, to make traineeship awards to individuals for training in the Institute and elsewhere in matters relating to the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of heart diseases, with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) for trainees as he may deem necessary, the number of persons receiving such training and instruction, and the number of persons holding such traineeships, to be fixed by the National Advisory Heart Council. Awards are made in accordance with Part 63 of the Public Health Service Regulations (14 F. R. 508).

(o) The Director, National Institute of Dental Research, is authorized to ex-

ercise the powers of the Surgeon General, pursuant to section 422 (f) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, to make traineeship awards to individuals for training in the Institute and elsewhere in matters relating to the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of dental diseases and conditions with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) for trainees as he may deem necessary, the number of persons receiving such training and instruction, and the number of persons holding such traineeships, to be fixed by the National Advisory Dental Research Council.

(p) The Director, National Institute of Mental Health, is authorized to exercise the powers of the Surgeon General pursuant to section 303 (b) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, to make grants-in-aid to public and other non-profit institutions to provide training and instruction, and demonstrations, in matters relating to psychiatric disorders, upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Mental Health Council, but only to the extent necessary for the purposes of such training and instruction; in addition, to provide training and instruction in matters relating to psychiatric disorders to persons having proper qualifications, and to fix and pay to any of such persons as he may designate a per diem allowance during such training and instruction not to exceed \$10.00, the number of such persons receiving such training and instruction to be fixed by the National Advisory Mental Health Council.

(q) The Chief, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, is designated to authorize travel for all Research Fellows of the Public Health Service in connection with their fellowships, pursuant to § 61.9 (d) of Public Health Service Regulations (12 F. R. 6526 and 14 F. R. 1894).

(r) The Regional Medical Directors of the Public Health Service in the Federal Security Agency Regions are authorized to review, and except where significant variations from established policies are involved, to approve applications for funds for hospital construction and amendments of approved applications submitted pursuant to section 625 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 291h). The authority includes making the findings required by section 625 (a) determining the necessary cost of construction pursuant to section 631 (i), waiving technical compliance with the requirements of the regulations as permitted under Service Regulations and approving the findings of the State agency pursuant to part 53 of the Public Health Service Regulations.

(s) The Regional Medical Directors of the Public Health Service in the Regional Offices of the Federal Security Agency are authorized to exercise the powers of the Surgeon General:

(1) To approve or disapprove in connection with State plans, including budgets, presented under section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. 246: (i) Any budget utilizing only State and/or local funds which has been submitted specif-

ically in fulfillment of matching requirements, provided the funds were so accepted by the Public Health Service for the preceding year; (ii) any plans, schedule and budget which proposes continuation of a currently operating program; (iii) any new local budget providing for the initial participation in, or establishment of, a local health organization under full-time direction;

(2) To approve modification of State plans presented under section 623 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. 291f, except the annual modification of the State plan required under § 53.72 (d) of the Public Health Service Regulations (12 F. R. 6876); and

(3) To sign vouchers certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury payments under section 625 (b) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U. S. C. 291h (b).

#### ADVISORY BODIES AND CONFERENCES

SEC. 110. *General statement.* Certain advisory councils and boards have been established to assist the Surgeon General and the Administrator in carrying out specific functions of the Service. The Councils and Boards are composed of outstanding experts in medicine, public health, and related professions, and of leaders in public affairs. In addition, the Surgeon General from time to time appoints advisory committees of experts to make recommendations on particular subjects.

(a) *National Advisory Health Council:* This council advises, consults with, and makes recommendations to the Surgeon General upon matters relating to health activities and functions of the Service. It reviews and makes recommendations on research in the medical and related sciences exclusive of research carried on in particular fields such as cancer, heart, mental, and dental research. It certifies approval of grants-in-aid for research projects to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or private institutions, and to individuals. It recommends regulations to provide for the apprehension, examination, and detention of persons known to be spreading communicable diseases from State to State.

(b) *National Advisory Cancer Council:* This council reviews and certifies approval to the Surgeon General of, (1) research projects relating to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer; (2) applications for grants-in-aid for cancer research and control projects from universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or private institutions, and from individuals; and (3) applications for grants-in-aid for construction of facilities for cancer research and training. It advises the Surgeon General on the provision for training and instruction in technical matters relating to the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, and other matters relating to cancer. It collects and, with the approval of the Surgeon General, makes available to interested organizations and individuals information concerning studies being carried on at home or abroad. It recommends the acceptance of conditional gifts for cancer research and research facilities.



(c) **National Advisory Dental Research Council:** This council reviews and certifies approval to the Surgeon General of, (1) research projects relating to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions and (2) applications for grants-in-aid for dental research projects from public or private institutions, and for training, instruction, and traineeships from public and other non-profit institutions. It collects information as to studies being carried on at home or abroad, and with the approval of the Surgeon General, makes available such information to interested individuals and organizations; recommends the acceptance of conditional gifts for dental research and research facilities; and advises the Surgeon General with respect to other matters pertaining to dental diseases and conditions.

(d) **National Advisory Heart Council:** This council reviews and certifies approval to the Surgeon General of, (1) research projects relating to the cause, prevention, methods of diagnosis, or treatment of heart diseases and (2) applications for grants-in-aid for research projects to public or private institutions, and for training, instruction, fellowships and traineeships to public and other non-profit institutions. It collects information as to studies being carried on at home and abroad, and with the approval of the Surgeon General makes available such information to interested individuals and organizations; and advises the Surgeon General in respect to other matters pertaining to heart diseases.

(e) **National Advisory Mental Health Council:** This council advises and makes recommendations to the Surgeon General on matters relating to the activities and functions of the Service in the field of mental health. It reviews and recommends mental health research projects or programs to the Surgeon General, collects information on research and makes it available to interested organizations and individuals; recommends and certifies approval of grants-in-aid for research, training, and instruction, and determines the number of specialists to be trained for mental health work by the Public Health Service.

(f) **Federal Hospital Council:** This council approves the regulations for the administration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act; considers appeals from States upon disapproval of State plans by the Surgeon General; appoints special advisory committees; and advises the Surgeon General in the administration of the hospital survey and construction program.

(g) **Water Pollution Control Advisory Board:** This board reviews policies and programs of the Public Health Service in respect to water pollution control and makes recommendations thereon in reports to the Surgeon General.

(h) **National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council.**

(i) **National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council.**

**SEC. 111. Conferences.** Conferences of State and Territorial Health Officers and State and Territorial Hospital Survey and Construction Authorities are called

annually by the Surgeon General. The Surgeon General may call other such conferences when the interests of the public health warrant. Upon the requests of five or more State agencies the Surgeon General must call a conference of the authorities requesting the conference. When matters relating to mental health are discussed, State mental health authorities are invited to attend the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers. The conferences are designed to provide an opportunity for the Surgeon General to promote the interests of public health through this means, or to promote the purposes of the Federal Hospital Council, and to provide opportunity for mutual consultation between State authorities and Public Health Service officials and for the Surgeon General to present contemplated grant-in-aid regulations and amendments regarding general or mental health. Insofar as practicable the Surgeon General obtains the agreement of the State health authorities, or State mental health authorities as the case may be, prior to the issuance of any such regulations or amendments. The Chief of the Children's Bureau joins the Surgeon General in the planning of and participation in such of these conferences as are of concern to the Bureau. Upon request by three or more members of the Federal Hospital Council, it is the duty of the Surgeon General to call a meeting of the Council.

#### OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

**SEC. 121. Functions.** The major function of the Office of the Surgeon General is the administration of the internal affairs of the Public Health Service, as contrasted with administration of services to the public by other bureaus. A second important function is to advise and assist the Surgeon General and his staff in the formulation of policies and in the planning of future programs for the advancement of national health. The office is headed by the Deputy Surgeon General, assisted by an Executive Officer for Administration.

**SEC. 122. Divisions—(a) Commissioned Officers, Division of.** This division is responsible for personnel administration of all commissioned officers, Regular and Reserve. The specific functions of the division include: recruitment, assignment, training, utilization, promotion, separation, retirement, and discipline of the Commissioned Corps.

(b) **Finance, Division of.** This division administers all budgetary and fiscal affairs of the Public Health Service. It plans and directs the preparation of all estimates of appropriations required for the Service, including the justifications for such appropriations, and allocates appropriations to operating units of the Service. It manages the appropriation and fund accounting of the Service, and the collection of and accounting for revenue and receipts through Service operations.

(c) **International Health, Division of.** This division is responsible for Public Health Service activities in the field of international health within the framework of United States policies for inter-

national cooperation. It advises the Surgeon General and other officials of the Service on international health matters; establishes and operates international health programs; maintains liaison with various governmental and nongovernmental agencies and individuals on the development of international health programs; and encourages health programs of the World Health Organization, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and other agencies. The division drafts position papers on sanitary conventions and regulations and prepares reports as required by international agreements. It receives and assists visitors from foreign countries interested in observing and studying public health, medical, nursing, and research developments in the United States; and coordinates and integrates international health policies and programs with international social and economic policy and related programs.

(d) **Management Services, Division of.** This division provides specialized assistance to the Surgeon General, the staff divisions in the Office of the Surgeon General, and the operating bureaus, in promoting better management throughout the Service; it analyzes and advises on organization, methods and other management problems, especially those crossing bureau lines; coordinates preparation and distribution of instructional materials and forms; manages or assures proper management of records, space, and motor vehicles; furnishes travel services; and handles communications, equipment, repairs and other office services at headquarters.

(e) **Personnel, Division of.** This division conducts the personnel program for civil service employees, departmental and field, of the Public Health Service by (1) developing, preparing, and coordinating service-wide personnel management policies, procedures, and methods; (2) planning and administering classification, recruitment, selection, appointment, promotion, training, separation, and retirement; (3) developing a service-wide employee relations program; and (4) promoting the maximum utilization of civil service employees.

(f) **Public Health Methods, Division of.** This division assists the Surgeon General to formulate objectives of Public Health Service programs and to define operating goals. It evaluates the results of specific health programs, and recommends action to be taken on public health problems, such as the nature and extent of illness; effects of illness on individuals, families and populations; the needs for and means of supplying health personnel and other health facilities. Staff members of this division provide consultative services to public and private health agencies, and serve on interagency, national, and international committees dealing with health, medical care, and related socio-economic and statistical problems.

(g) **Supply, Division of.** This division is responsible for procurement, property management, supply and printing, and serves as the point of contact for the Service as a whole on such matters. It procures supplies, equipment and printing for all headquarters divisions, the



Supply Station at Perry Point, Md., and for field stations to which procurement authority has not been delegated. The Chief, Division of Supply, is the contracting officer for the Service. Most field stations have been delegated substantial authority to purchase and contract locally; the following stations have been granted extensive authority in these matters, subject to post review:

National Institutes of Health at Bethesda,  
Communicable Disease Center at Atlanta,  
Environmental Health Center at Cincinnati.

Arctic Health Research Center at Anchorage, Alaska.

#### BUREAU OF MEDICAL SERVICES

**Sec. 131. Functions.** The major functions of the Bureau of Medical Services are to administer hospital and outpatient care to Federal beneficiaries, to assist the States in developing facilities and methods for such care, to carry on the foreign quarantine and immigration program, and to furnish technical advice and personnel to other Federal agencies in the health care of their employees and beneficiaries. In general, it deals with clinical activities as contrasted with research programs of the National Institutes of Health, and with public health programs of the Bureau of State Services. This bureau assigns officers of the Service to other Federal agencies for the purpose of developing, supervising, and in some cases, rendering medical care. It cooperates with the Chief Medical Officer of the Coast Guard, a Public Health Service Officer, in administering medical and dental service to the U. S. Coast Guard at shore stations and aboard vessels. Medical and psychiatric units at Federal penal institutions are staffed by professional personnel of the Service under direct administration of a Public Health Service officer assigned to the Bureau of Prisons for this purpose. The hospitals, medical service, and public health programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, are supervised by Public Health Service officers. Other Federal agencies to which one or more Public Health Service officers are assigned for the development and administration of medical programs include: Bureau of Employees' Compensation of the Department of Labor; Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Security Agency; the Foreign Service of the Department of State; and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Maritime Administration, of the Department of Commerce.

**Sec. 133. Divisions—(a) Administrative Management, Division of.** This division plans, develops, and directs the administrative management program of the Bureau, and coordinates the departmental and field program operations by integrating management with professional functions. It reviews and evaluates effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of program and administrative operations.

**(b) Dental Resources, Division of.** This division coordinates and develops dental resources in the Public Health Service and in certain related activities

of other government agencies. It provides information and advice on broad questions of national policy pertaining to oral health and related activities for technical and general public use; develops and promotes maximum utilization of all dental resources to encourage improvement of oral health services for the nation's population; provides technical aid to other divisions of the Service; and advises operating bureaus and divisions on professional qualifications and training of dental personnel, the standards of oral health services rendered to beneficiaries of the Service, and the standards for dental equipment and materials purchased by the Service. It advises the Chief Dental Officer, Public Health Service, and the Chief, Bureau of Medical Services, on plans for improvement of oral health in the general population; conducts studies and provides statistical analyses of data on oral health needs and resources, including their socio-economic aspects; and promotes training of dental manpower which includes the dentist, dental hygienist, clinical dental assistant and dental technologist. It evaluates the efficiency and quality of standards and procedures in oral health activities of the Bureau of Medical Services; promotes studies and demonstrations within and outside the Service; and extends applicable knowledge and proved techniques in oral health activities to other agencies, organizations and interested groups.

**(c) Foreign Quarantine, Division of.** This division is responsible for promulgation and enforcement of the foreign quarantine regulations (under part G, title III, P. L. 410, section 325) which apply to sea, land, and air traffic. The division is also responsible for enforcing regulations issued by the Surgeon General which apply to conducting medical examinations of aliens.

To prevent the introduction of communicable diseases, officers of the Service inspect conveyances and certain imports and examine persons arriving at sea and air ports and border stations in the United States.

The division conducts the physical and mental examination of aliens at certain U. S. consulates abroad in connection with applications for visas; and at quarantine and immigration stations in this country in connection with admission to the United States. This activity includes examination of persons immigrating under the Displaced Persons Act. The results of such examinations, when performed overseas, are reported to consular officers requesting such examinations; and when performed in the United States, to the appropriate officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Justice Department.

The division operates a number of major quarantine and immigration stations in the continental United States. Additional ports and border points are served by these major stations, through regular facilities of the Service or through part-time quarantine officers. Quarantine stations are also located in Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. (See List of Field Installations, Sec. 163 (a).) Consulates in areas with large numbers of

visa applicants are staffed with full-time Public Health Service medical officers. At other U. S. consulates throughout the world, Public Health Service regulations and instructions serve as a basis for medical examination of visa applicants by local physicians designated by the State Department.

**(d) Hospital Facilities, Division of.** This division is responsible for the administration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (60 Stat. 1040, 42 U. S. C. 291). This act authorizes the appropriation of Federal funds to be allotted to the States as grants-in-aid for conducting Statewide surveys of the needs for hospitals and related facilities and to provide for the construction of such facilities by States, political subdivisions and other public or private nonprofit agencies. The division provides consultative technical aid to the States in the various phases of their hospital survey and construction programs.

**(e) Hospitals, Division of.** This division operates twenty-four hospitals and supervises the administration of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. Nineteen of the hospitals are operated as general hospitals; two are tuberculosis hospitals; one is for the treatment of leprosy; and two are for the treatment of mentally ill beneficiaries of the Public Health Service and other Federal agencies, narcotic drug addicts who have been convicted of Federal offenses, and narcotic drug addicts who voluntarily apply for treatment. The Public Health Service hospital at Carville, Louisiana, receives persons afflicted with leprosy from any part of the United States and provides medical and institutional care for them. The division also furnishes medical and dental care to beneficiaries of the Service in clinics and outpatient offices located at coastal and island ports not served by a marine hospital. In all, there are 147 Service hospitals, outpatient clinics, and outpatient offices in the continental United States and its territories and possessions to which beneficiaries of the Service may apply for immediate attention. Several of the Marine Hospitals also operate outpatient departments in the business sections of the ports which they serve. The division also has general responsibility for carrying out the functions of the Service in connection with health programs for Government employees as authorized by the act of August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 903, 5 U. S. C. 150). (See List of Field Installations, section 163 (b).)

**(f) Medical and Hospital Resources, Division of.** This division promotes coordination of all facilities and resources pertaining to the provisions of hospital and related care and administers a grant-in-aid program for the conduct of research in the fields of hospital and related care. It formulates programs and operational plans, develops and promotes standards, techniques, and plans for the practical provision of services. It provides consultative service in areas of professional specialization, analyzes economics of hospital and related care, and conducts socio-economic studies and statistical analyses for the bureau. It furnishes information on hospital re-



sources for both technical and general public use.

(g) *Nursing Resources, Division of.* This division provides information on broad questions of national policy pertaining to nursing education and nursing service both for professional groups and for the general public. It assists States in measuring the amount of nursing service available and in estimating their needs and devising ways of meeting them. It promotes the coordination of nursing facilities for education and service. It conducts studies in which guides are developed for the evaluation of nursing education and nursing service. These studies are also aimed toward encouraging the development, as well as the maintenance, of effective methods to be used in education of nurses or provision of nursing services.

#### BUREAU OF STATE SERVICES

SEC. 141. *Functions.* The major function of this bureau is the administration of all phases of the Federal-State cooperative health program. The bureau is responsible for administrative programs at headquarters, and supervises field services to the States. It coordinates all similar services administered by other bureaus or divisions. Administrative activities common to all the Federal-State cooperative programs and common to all the divisions of the bureau, such as budget, fiscal, administrative procedures, records, and reports, are carried on in coordinating services directly supervised by the Chief and three Associate Chiefs of the bureau.

SEC. 142. *Chief of Bureau, Office of.* This office, under the direction of the Chief and three Associate Chiefs, is responsible for enforcing interstate quarantine regulations, assisting the States and their political subdivisions in the prevention, treatment and control of disease, consulting with the several States on matters relating to the preservation and improvement of public health, securing uniformity in the registration of mortality, morbidity and vital statistics, cooperating with the States in programs to eliminate or reduce pollution of the nation's waters, and providing administrative machinery necessary for the coordination of all grant-in-aid activities of the Public Health Service.

SEC. 143. *Divisions—(a) Administrative Management, Division of.* This division administers the business activities of the bureau in such matters as budget and finance, personnel, contracts, procurement, organization and procedures.

(b) *Chronic Disease and Tuberculosis, Division of.* This division conducts programs directed to problems in tuberculosis, heart disease control, diabetes, and certain other health problems of a chronic nature. These programs include: grants-in-aid to States for tuberculosis and heart disease control; consultation, demonstrations, and direct assistance in case finding and control methods for these diseases; studies and investigations in the epidemiology, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of tuberculosis, the hygiene of aging, obesity control, the restoration of physical and mental functions, evaluation of multiple

screening as a case finding technique, the medical-social aspects of chronic disease control; the conservation of sight and hearing and investigations in similar public health problems related to chronic diseases. This division also recommends and promotes the adoption by State and local health departments of practices for improved control of chronic diseases and tuberculosis. It coordinates its efforts with voluntary associations working in the respective disease areas. (See list of Field Installations in section 164 (a).)

(c) *Communicable Disease Center.* This Center which is directly responsible to the Chief, Bureau of State Services, assists State and local health agencies in the development and operation of programs to investigate, reduce, and control communicable diseases. The Center carries on this work directly with States or localities except for those control programs which involve several States. These programs are stimulated and coordinated by the Center through the regional offices. It provides assistance to States and localities by making available equipment, supplies, professional services, and trained personnel. It also assists States and localities in the development and evaluation of equipment and in the formulation and testing of chemicals used in control of animal or insect carriers of diseases transmissible to man. The Center conducts and evaluates studies and investigations in the development of new and improved procedural techniques in the field of communicable disease, and enforces the medical aspects of the interstate quarantine regulations. It conducts toxicological studies to prevent undue hazards to man and assists in the identification of preventable diseases through improved services in State and local diagnostic laboratories. Information about communicable diseases and control practices developed by the Center is disseminated through demonstrations and training programs (including refresher courses for Federal, State, and local public health personnel). Epidemic and disaster aid to communities is also provided by the Center, in close cooperation with the American Red Cross and other agencies. The Center directs its activities specifically toward the prevention of post-disaster epidemics and to the rehabilitation of local health facilities. It provides veterinary public health assistance in epidemics involving man or animals. (See List of Field Installations in section 164 (b).)

(d) *Dental Public Health, Division of.* This division represents the Service in providing consultation, information and training services to State and local health agencies in the development and operation of their dental public health programs. It conducts nationwide demonstrations in the topical application of sodium fluoride. It develops, conducts, and evaluates new and improved preventive dental health procedures, including studies in fluorination and defluorination of public water supplies, topical application of various solutions to teeth, dental care needs of children, effective utilization of auxiliary

dental personnel and the ratio of dental personnel to population required to render complete dental care. It is also responsible for providing professional leadership in the development of dental public health programs and making available the latest professional techniques in preventive dentistry. (See List of Field Installations in section 164 (c).)

(e) *Engineering Resources, Division of.* This division develops national standards and guides for engineering activities in the environmental health field. It works with other divisions of the Service in evaluating and maintaining these standards and guides and in correlating and evaluating activities and in determining needs in this field. It plans and develops new programs, activities, and techniques in environmental health, including programs in radiological health and the hygiene of housing, and stimulates and assists professional operating groups, both inside and outside the Service, in this work. It provides consultative and advisory services to other agencies in environmental health matters.

(f) *Environmental Health Center.* This Center, which is directly responsible to the Chief, Bureau of State Services, plans, directs, coordinates and conducts research and investigations in environmental sanitation in close cooperation with the National Institutes of Health and the Communicable Disease Center (Atlanta, Georgia). The Center conducts studies pertaining to environmental sanitation, including studies in bacteriology, chemistry, biology, engineering, and other pertinent technical field. Upon request it conducts studies and field investigations related to specific environmental sanitation programs. It develops new methods and procedures in the field of environmental health, provides facilities for training of health personnel in the operating procedures of environmental sanitation. It also disseminates information on the results of its investigations, research, and other operations, and renders consultative service through regional offices to Federal, State, and local agencies in methods and procedures in the field of environmental health.

(g) *Industrial Hygiene, Division of.* This division supervises the industrial hygiene phases of the total Federal-State cooperative health program, with special reference to the control of occupational diseases and the promotion of health among industrial workers. It provides consultative services and technical aid to the States, especially to State industrial hygiene units, as well as to industrial establishments and labor organizations. It sponsors and promotes the establishment and maintenance of industrial hygiene service in State governments. Among the special services provided are: surveys of problems within particular areas of industries; laboratory investigations of hazardous materials, and analysis of substance believed to be hazardous; investigation of occupational disease outbreaks to determine their causes and to recommend methods for their elimination and control of hazards; consultation service to management and labor on voluntary medical and hospital



service plans and in-plant medical programs; and collection, analysis, and publication of occupational morbidity and mortality statistics. (See List of Field Installations in section 164 (e).)

(h) *Public Health Education, Division of.* This division provides technical supervision and coordination of health education phases of all Bureau programs, and provides professional guidance in health education for the Service. It recruits health educators as needed for Service programs and provides consultative services and personnel through regional offices to States and localities. It cooperates with voluntary and other official agencies in health education programs, promotes training of public health educators, and conducts experimental and evaluation studies leading to development of new or improved methods and materials.

(i) *Public Health Nursing, Division of.* This division provides professional leadership in developing public health nursing programs throughout the country. It maintains relationships with other Federal agencies, professional societies, and other groups interested in public health nursing; makes available consultative services to State and local health agencies through consultants assigned to other divisions and to regional offices; makes studies concerning nursing needs and standards; gives general supervision to public health nursing personnel and activities in program operations of the bureau; assists in selection and assignment of public health nurses; and serves as the focal point for public health nursing in relationships with the Chief Nurse Officer of the Service and with the nursing units of other bureaus.

(j) *Sanitation, Division of.* This division administers environmental sanitation programs and activities including those relating to milk and food, shellfish, water supplies, sewage, refuse collection and disposal, recreation facilities, home-accident prevention, and interstate carrier sanitation. Through regional offices, it provides consultative services to State and local health agencies for the development and operation of environmental sanitation programs. It furnishes specialized assistance and personnel to other divisions of the Public Health Service, to the regional offices, and to other Federal agencies, making available the latest standards and techniques in connection with sanitation problems. It sponsors uniform sanitation program policies for the Public Health Service and for other Federal agencies. The division enforces and maintains the engineering and sanitation provisions of the Interstate Quarantine Regulations; conducts studies and investigations to develop, evaluate, and demonstrate effective sanitation standards and techniques; and provides information, technical publications, and training services in its field.

(k) *State Grants, Division of.* This division coordinates all grants-in-aid activities of the Public Health Service except research, training and fellowship grants. It develops jointly with the operating program divisions the administrative policies, standards and procedures related to such grants, and is

responsible for their administration. The division reviews and analyzes budgets, plans, and reports, develops and directs a system of program reviews and provides the fiscal services necessary for the payment and accounting of grant-in-aid funds. It provides through the regional offices consultative services on the promotion, extension and improvement of State and local health services, including consultation on administrative management.

(l) *Venereal Disease, Division of.* This division administers a broad program of grants-in-aid to States, research, training, and demonstrations in the control of syphilis and gonorrhea. In connection with the development and administration of activities to prevent the spread of these diseases from State to State, the division has developed a network of medical centers for the treatment of infectious patients. Two of these facilities are operated by the division (see List of Field Installations, section 164 (g)); others are operated by State and local health departments in cooperation with the division. The division carries on an extensive program of education for professional groups and for the public; sponsors both laboratory and clinical research projects for the study of new methods in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of venereal disease; provides consultative and technical services to State and local health departments; and carries on special cooperative programs for the improvement of case-findings and other epidemiologic techniques for the control of venereal disease.

(m) *Vital Statistics, National Office of.* This office has the primary function of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistics on births, deaths, morbidity, marriages, divorces, annulments, and related data. It maintains the U. S. Death Registration Area and the U. S. Birth Registration Area in cooperation with State, territorial, and insular governments (Alaska only excepted). The office works closely with State and Territorial Health Officers and their local registrars of vital statistics providing them with consultative and technical assistance for the purpose of maintaining high standards of performance in registration and reporting procedures. The office also compiles and publishes the official United States life tables. In cooperation with the State Department, the office conducts international programs for the purpose of promoting the collection and interchange of comparable information among nations.

(n) *Water, Pollution Control, Division of.* This Division is primarily responsible for administration of the Water Pollution Control Act and conducting other functions of the Public Health Service in this field. It develops for adoption by the Surgeon General comprehensive programs for eliminating or reducing the pollution of interstate waters and their tributaries, and improving the sanitary conditions of surface and underground waters. In cooperation with the Division of State Grants it reviews and recommends to the Chief, Bureau of State Services, approval or disapproval of applications for financial

assistance to various public bodies as follows: grants for advanced planning of remedial works for pollution abatement, grants for the conduct of investigations, surveys, studies and research on water pollution caused by industrial wastes, and loans for construction of treatment works to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes into interstate waters or tributaries thereof. Through the Environmental Health Center at Cincinnati, Ohio, it conducts research in all phases of water pollution control work. It maintains a consultative and cooperative relationship with State agencies and other interested parties such as Federal agencies and industries on all technical and legal aspects of water pollution control programs. It also maintains liaison with other Federal agencies on the pollution control aspects of water resources development programs, and with other interested groups such as industries and municipalities on technical aspects of water pollution control. It is initially responsible for taking action under the Water Pollution Control Act for abatement of water pollution with an interstate effect. To assist in the development and operation of the water pollution control program, eleven drainage basin offices are planned throughout the continental United States of which ten have been established. (See list of water pollution control drainage basin areas in section 164 (h).)

(o) *Arctic Health Research Center.* This Center has general responsibility for the conduct of a program of arctic scientific research and investigations in health and related fields and for carrying out the functions necessary to assist in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and in the establishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services in Alaska.

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

**Sec. 151. Functions.** The National Institutes of Health is the research bureau of the Public Health Service. It is composed of several institutes each of which conducts broad programs of research in its respective field. Many projects are initiated as cooperative studies with other Federal agencies and with private institutions and organizations. The exceptional facilities of the institutes are made available to research scientists of such organizations. The studies of the component institutes are coordinated in a comprehensive program of research so that a particular problem may be approached through various related sciences. Many studies are conducted in the field or in facilities of cooperating institutions.

The National Institutes of Health administers a program of grants-in-aid for research in the medical sciences. Through this program the Service provides financial assistance to public and private institutions and to individuals whose applications for such aid are recommended and certified by the National Advisory Health Council; or as may be appropriate, by the National Advisory Cancer Council; the National Advisory Mental Health Council, the National Advisory Heart Council, or the National



Advisory Dental Research Council. Fellowships for research scientists are provided by the institutes. The Director of the Institutes, in addition to administering the work of the institutes, advises the Surgeon General on research matters and coordinates research programs initiated by other bureaus of the Service with those of the institutes.

**SEC. 152. Director, Office of.** This office, with the Director of the National Institutes of Health as its chief, assisted by two associate directors and an executive officer, supervises and directs the work of the National Institutes of Health. Through this office the director advises the Surgeon General on all matters pertaining to scientific research, directs research within the National Institutes of Health, fosters outside research activities, and maintains relationships with the public. The office cooperates with other scientific organizations for the purpose of coordinating medical research. It provides research planning and research facilities planning. It also provides internal administrative management and scientific services for the bureau, including publication and dissemination of scientific findings to research workers, health authorities, and others. Professional and scientific examinations are administered for personnel of the institutes by the U. S. Board of Civil Service Examiners in the Office of the Director. This board is composed of scientists of the National Institutes of Health who perform this activity in addition to their other professional duties.

**SEC. 153. Institutes and Divisions—(a) National Cancer Institute.** This institute conducts and sponsors research on the causes, prevention, and treatment of cancer. It provides fellowship for research scientists in this field, as well as financial assistance for physicians desiring special training in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. It loans radium to qualified hospitals for the treatment of cancer patients. It administers a special program of grants-in-aid to public and private institutions for cancer research.

**(b) National Heart Institute.** This institute conducts, assists, and fosters research, investigation, experiments, and demonstrations relating to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the heart and circulation. It provides training, instruction, traineeships, and research fellowships by making grants to public and other non-profit institutions. It also maintains traineeships and research fellowships at the institute. It provides grants-in-aid to public and private institutions and to individuals for research projects, including grants for constructing research facilities and for the care of patients therein, when necessary for such research. It serves as the focal point for the dissemination of information in respect to heart diseases.

**(c) National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.** This institute administers the functions of research within the National Institutes of Health in the field of arthritis and metabolic diseases. It also supports research and re-

search facilities construction, training, instruction, and establishment of fellowships and traineeships in this field in institutions outside the Service. It performs other fundamental research activities formerly conducted by the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute which has been discontinued as a separate institute. The institute serves administrative needs of the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council. The director of the institute maintains the principal Service relationships with professional societies, other groups, and the general public interested in this institute's program.

**(d) National Institute of Dental Research.** This institute conducts, assists, and fosters research, investigations, experiments, and studies relating to the cause, prevention, and method of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions. Included in these studies is the relationship of fluorine to dental health. It provides traineeships and research fellowships in the institute. It administers grants to public and non-profit institutions for training, instruction, and traineeships. It provides grants for research to public and private institutions. It promotes the coordination of dental research conducted by the institute, other agencies, organizations, and individuals.

**(e) National Institute of Mental Health.** This institute administers the national mental health program authorized by the National Mental Health Act (60 Stat. 421, P. L. 487, 79th Cong.) It supports research into the prevalence, causes, diagnosis, and prevention of mental illnesses by grants-in-aid to public and private institutions and individual scientists; conducts in-service studies in this field; and makes available information relating to such research. It provides training through grants-in-aid to public and other non-profit institutions, and conducts in-service training in mental health. It assists States in developing and maintaining adequate mental health programs and facilities through grants-in-aid, demonstrations and consultative services. It cooperates with State mental health authorities and other organizations in studying mental health resources and needs, and in improving facilities for the care of the mentally ill. It cooperates with Federal and other official and private agencies, including the furnishing of psychiatric services to the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia. It collects and publishes statistics on patients in mental institutions and psychiatric clinics.

**(f) National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.** This institute administers functions of research with the Public Health Service in the field of neurological diseases (including epilepsy, cerebral palsy, and multiple sclerosis) and blindness. It also supports research and research facilities construction, training, instruction, and establishment of fellowships and traineeships in institutions outside the Service. The institute serves administrative needs of the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council. This institute's program is carried on in closer collaboration with those phases of the program

of the National Institute of Mental Health in which both institutes have common interests. The director of this institute maintains the principal Service relationships with professional societies, other groups, and the general public interested in this institute's program.

**(g) National Microbiological Institute.** This institute conducts fundamental research on the growth requirements, metabolism, and conditions of survival of micro-organisms as related to public health. The institute pursues programs seeking to apply this fundamental knowledge to the problems of prevention and control of infectious diseases and makes epidemiological and other field studies of infectious diseases when necessary. The institute also administers the provisions of the Public Health Service Act concerning the licensure of production for sale of certain viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, and conducts related research.

**(h) Research Grants, Division of.** This division administers the research grant program of the Public Health Service in the medical and related sciences exclusive of research carried on in the fields of cancer, heart, mental health, and dental research. It acts as a clearing house in processing and auditing all research grants made by the Public Health Service. It administers the Public Health Service program of granting fellowships to research scientists.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ORGANIZATION IN THE FIELD

**SEC. 161. Regional organization.** (a) In order to maintain direct contact with State and local authorities, with field offices of other Federal agencies, and with other official and non-official organizations concerned with its activities, the Public Health Service maintains a staff in each of the ten Regional Offices of the Federal Security Agency. (See List of Field Installations, section 161 (b), for addresses and jurisdiction of these offices.) Each regional staff is headed by a Regional Medical Director who represents the Surgeon General in interpreting and carrying out the broad policies of the Service. The Regional Medical Director has immediate direction and supervision of the Public Health Service staff assigned to the regional offices. In this capacity he serves under the immediate direction of the Bureau of State Services and is responsible for seeing that the regional staff works with State authorities in developing and maintaining plans, programs, and budgets for Federal-State cooperative programs, such as dental health, sanitation, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, public health nursing and hospital survey and construction. Correspondence to the Public Health Service regions should be addressed to the Regional Medical Directors.

#### (b) Addresses and jurisdictions:

Federal Security Agency Region 1, 120 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass.: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Federal Security Agency Region 2, 42 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.: Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Federal Security Agency Region 3, Federal Security Agency Building, 330 Independence



Avenue SW., Washington 25, D. C.: District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Federal Security Agency Region 4, 1100 Chester Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio: Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio.

Federal Security Agency Region 5, 69 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Ill.: Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

Federal Security Agency Region 6, 50-Seventh Street NE., Atlanta 3, Ga.: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Federal Security Agency Region 7, Fidelity Building, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6, Mo.: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Federal Security Agency Region 8, Norman Building, Ross Street and Lamar Avenue, Dallas 2, Tex.: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.

Federal Security Agency Region 9, Equitable Building, 730 17th Street, Denver 2,

Colo.: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming.

Federal Security Agency Region 10, Federal Office Building, San Francisco 2, Calif.: Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii.

SEC. 162. *Public Health Service Supply Station, Division of Supply, Office of Surgeon General.* Correspondence should be addressed to: Medical Purveyor in Charge, Public Health Service Supply Station, Perry Point, Maryland. Freight and Express address: Perryville, Maryland.

SEC. 163. *Field installations of the Bureau of Medical Services—(a) Foreign Quarantine and Immigration Stations.* Correspondence with foreign quarantine and immigration stations should be addressed to: Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Quarantine Station.

Port	Address	Jurisdiction
Baltimore, Md.	Curtis Bay	Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River.
Boston, Mass.	61 Summer St., East Boston	Eastport, Maine, to New London, Conn.
Charleston, S. C.	Room 139, U. S. Customhouse	Wilmington, N. C., to Savannah, Ga.
El Paso, Tex.		Brownsville, Tex., to Ajo, Ariz.
Fort Monroe, Va.		Hampton Roads to Morehead City, N. C.
Galveston, Tex.		Galveston to Brownsville (Port Isabel), Tex.
Honolulu, T. H.		Hawaii.
Jacksonville, Fla.	403 Federal Bldg.	Brunswick, Ga., to St. Augustine, Fla.
Los Angeles, Calif.	P. O. Box 97, Terminal Island	San Luis Obispo to San Pedro Bay.
Miami, Fla.	P. O. Box 1246, Miami Beach 36	Fort Pierce to Key West, Fla.
Mobile, Ala.		Carrabelle, Fla. to Gulfport, Miss.
New Orleans, La.	Algiers	Mississippi River and Gulf Coast to Morgan City, La.
New York, N. Y.	Rosebank	Bridgeport, Conn., to Perth Amboy, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.	225 Chestnut St.	Delaware Bay and Delaware River.
Portland, Maine	331 Veranda St.	Portland, Maine.
Sabine, Tex.		Sabine Pass.
San Diego, Calif.	208 New Post Office Bldg.	San Diego, Calif., to Calexico.
San Francisco, Calif.	Foot of Hyde St.	Eureka to Monterey, Calif.
San Juan, P. R.		Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
Seattle, Wash.	45 Federal Office Bldg.	Columbia River and Puget Sound.
Tampa, Fla.	P. O. Box 1438	Cedar Keys to Boca Grande, Fla.

The medical examination of aliens is also performed at a selected number of consular offices in foreign countries. For a list of additional seaports, border stations, and airports served by quarantine and immigration officers write the Chief, Division of Foreign Quarantine, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

(b) *Hospitals, clinics, and outpatient offices.* Correspondence with hospitals, clinics, and outpatient offices of the Service should be addressed to: Medical Officer in Charge.

#### U. S. Marine Hospitals

Baltimore 11, Md.: Wyman Park Drive and Thirty-first Street. Outpatient Department Annex: Customhouse, Baltimore 2, Md.

Boston 35, Mass.: 77 Warren Street. Brooklyn 35, New York, Manhattan Beach.

Carville, La. (PHS Leprosarium) Freight and express address: St. Gabriel, La.

Chicago 13, Ill.: 4141 Clarendon Avenue. Outpatient Department Annex: New Post Office Building, Chicago 7, Ill.

Cleveland 20, Ohio: Fairhill Road and East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Detroit 15, Michigan: Windmill Pointe. Fort Stanton, N. Mex.: (Tuberculosis Sanatorium) Freight and express address: Carrizozo, New Mexico.

Galveston 1, Texas: Forty-fifth Street and Avenue N.

Kirkwood, Mo.: 525 Couch Avenue. Outpatient Department Annex: Room 204, 815 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Memphis 5, Tenn.: Delaware and California Streets.

Mobile 16, Ala.: 800 St. Anthony Street.

New Orleans 15, La.: 210 State Street. Outpatient Department Annex: Customhouse, New Orleans 16, La.

Norfolk 9, Va.: Hampton Boulevard, Larchmont.

Portland 5, Maine: 331 Veranda Street.

San Francisco 18, Calif.: Fourteenth Avenue and Park Boulevard. Outpatient Department Annex: Appraisers Building, Washington and Sansome Streets.

San Juan 18, Puerto Rico: P. O. Box 3788.

Savannah, Ga.: York and Abercorn Streets. Jacksonville, Fla. Outpatient Department Annex: 403 Federal Building or P. O. Box 4728, Jacksonville, Fla.

Seattle 14, Wash.: P. O. Box 3145.

Staten Island 4, N. Y.: Express address: Stapleton, N. Y. Freight address: Tompkinsville, Long Island, N. Y.

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

#### Public Health Service Outpatient Clinics

Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Buffalo, New York: 2183 Main Street.

Charleston 3, S. C.: Customhouse.

Charlotte Amalie, V. I.: U. S. Post Office and Customhouse Building.

El Paso, Tex.: 139 United States Court-house.

Honolulu 7, T. H.: 208 Federal Building.

Houston 11, Tex.: Room 216 Appraisers

Stores Building, 7300 Wingate Avenue.

Los Angeles 12, Calif.: 408 Federal Building.

Louisville, Ky.: Wave Building, Preston and Broadway.

Miami 3, Fla.: 365 Federal Building.

New York 13, N. Y.: 67 Hudson Street.

Philadelphia 6, Pa.: 225 Chestnut Street.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: Fortieth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Port Arthur, Tex.: 211 Federal Building.

Portland 5, Ore.: 220 United States Court-house.

San Diego 1, Calif.: 208 New Post Office Building.

San Pedro, Calif.: 308 Federal Building.<sup>1</sup>

Tampa 1, Fla.: P. O. Box 1438, Davis Island.

Washington 25, D. C.: Federal Security Building (South), Fourth and D Streets SW.

#### Public Health Service Outpatient Offices

Aberdeen, Wash.: 700 Becker Building.

Albany 6, N. Y.: 399 State Street.

Alpena, Mich.: Savings Bank Building, 122 North Second Street.

Anacortes, Wash.: Medical Dental Building.

Apalachicola, Fla.: 17½ Avenue E.

Ashland, Wis.: 522 West Second Street.

Ashtabula, Ohio: 4515 Main Avenue.

Astoria, Ore.: 211 Post Office Building.

Bangor, Maine: 15 Ohio Street.

Bath, Maine: 118 Font Street.

Baton Rouge 11, La.: 701 North Seventh Street.

Bay City, Mich.: 307 Davidson Building.

Beaufort, N. C.: 501 Front Street, New Merrill Building.

Bellingham, Wash.: 511 Herald Building.

Biloxi, Miss.: 405 Lameuse Street.

Bridgeport 8, Conn.: 385 Noble Avenue.

Brunswick, Ga.: 1501½ Newcastle Street.

Burlington, Iowa: Room 219, Tama Building, 305 North Third Street.

Cairo, Ill.: 230 Tenth Street.

Calais, Maine:

Cambridge, Md.: 1 Church Street.

Cape May, N. J.: Columbia Avenue and Ocean Street.

Cincinnati 2, Ohio: 1019-21 Carew Tower, Fifth and Vine Streets.

Coos Bay, Ore.: 510 Hall Building.

Cordova, Alaska: Cordova Community Hospital.

Corpus Christi, Tex.: Room 719 Jones Building, 314 Peoples Street.

Crisfield, Md.: 322 Main Street.

Duluth 2, Minn.: 706 Medical Arts Building, 324 West Superior Street.

Edenton, N. C.

Elizabeth City, N. C.: 224 Carolina Building.

Erie, Pa.: 226 West Eighth Street.

Escanaba, Mich.: 1106 First Avenue South.

Eureka, Calif.: 730 Seventh Street, Medical Dental Building.

Evansville 2, Ind.: 619 Mary Street.

Everett, Wash.: 416 Medical and Dental Building.

Fall River, Mass.: 2123 Highland Avenue.

Fort Yukon, Alaska:

Frankfort, Mich.: 104 Fourth Street.

Gallipolis, Ohio: Third Avenue and State Street.

Gary, Ind.: 673 Broadway.

Gloucester, Mass.: Customhouse, Dale Avenue.

Grand Haven, Mich.: 210½ Washington Street.

Green Bay, Wis.: Minahan Building.

Gulfport, Miss.: P. O. Box 1036.

Houghton, Mich.: Bosch Building, 124 Sheldon Street.

Indiana Harbor, Ind.: 3406 Guthrie Street.

Juneau, Alaska: P. O. Box 2930.

Ketchikan, Alaska: Koel Building.

Key West, Fla.: 622 Eaton Street.

Kilmarnock, Va.:

La Crosse, Wis.: 205 Linker Building, Fourth and Main.

Lewes, Del.: Savannah Road.

Lorain, Ohio: 408 Broadway.

Ludington, Mich.: 107 West Ludington Avenue.

Machias, Maine:

Manistee, Mich.: 401 River Street.

Manitowoc, Wis.: 811 York Street.

Marquette, Mich.: Savings Bank Building, 101 South Front Street.

<sup>1</sup> Address correspondence for this station to the Medical Officer in Charge of the Los Angeles, Calif., Clinic.



Menominee, Mich.: Electric Square Building, Sheridan and Ogden Streets.  
 Morehead City, N. C.: Civic Center.  
 Muskegon, Mich.: 1160 Ransom Street.  
 Nashville 3, Tenn.: 704 Medical Arts Building.  
 Natchez, Miss.: 306 Franklin Street.  
 New Bedford, Mass.: Custom House, William and North Second Streets.  
 New Bern, N. C.: 81 Pollock Street.  
 New Haven 11, Conn.: 291 Whitney Avenue.  
 New London, Conn.: 205 Williams Street.  
 Newport, Oreg.: 625 Hurlburt Street.  
 Newport, R. I.: 105 Pelham Street.  
 Newport News, Va.: 2903 West Avenue.  
 Nome, Alaska: P. O. Box 497.  
 Ogdensburg, N. Y.: 430 Ford Street.  
 Olympia, Wash.: 529 West Fourth Street.  
 Oswego, N. Y.: 128 East Fourth Street.  
 Paducah, Ky.: 816 Citizens Savings Bank Building.  
 Panama City, Fla.: 456 Grace Avenue.  
 Pensacola, Fla.: 301 Federal Building.  
 Perth Amboy, N. J.: 236 Market Street.  
 Petersburg, Alaska: Box 1054.  
 Ponce, P. R.: U. S. Main Post Office Building.  
 Port Angeles, Wash.:  
 Port Huron, Mich.: 316 Sperry Building, 301 Huron Avenue.  
 Port Townsend, Wash.: Medical Building.  
 Providence 3, R. I.: 403 Federal Building.  
 Provincetown, Mass.: 322 Commercial Street.  
 Racine, Wis.: 729 Main Street.  
 Reedville, Va.:  
 Richmond 20, Va.: 2920 Park Avenue.  
 St. Petersburg, Fla.: 354 Fourth Street North.  
 Sandusky, Ohio: 622 Camp Street.  
 Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.: 309 Ashmun Street.  
 Seward, Alaska: Seward General Hospital.  
 Sheboygan, Wis.: 809 North Eighth Street.  
 Southport, N. C.:  
 Superior, Wis.: Board of Trade Building, 1507 Tower Avenue.  
 Tacoma 2, Wash.: 435 Medical Arts Building.  
 Toledo 4, Ohio: 510-514 Ohio Building.  
 Two Harbors, Minn.: 426 First Avenue.  
 Vicksburg, Miss.: 1600 Monroe Street.  
 Washington, N. C.: 109 South Market Street.  
 Wilmington, Del.: 600 West Tenth Street.  
 Wilmington, N. C.: 203 Murchison Building.  
 Wrangell, Alaska.

**SEC. 164. Field installations of the Bureau of State Services—(a) Field Stations of the Division of Chronic Diseases and Tuberculosis.** Correspondence with the field stations of the division should be addressed to:

**Diabetes demonstration:**

Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health Service:  
 Diabetes Demonstration Unit, 1217 Pearl Street, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Diabetes Demonstration Unit, 3626 Maple Avenue, Dallas, Tex.  
 Diabetes Control and Demonstration Branch, 639 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

**Heart Service:**

Medical Officer in Charge, Heart Disease Demonstration Unit: c/o County Department of Health, The Center, Old Citadel, Charleston, S. C.  
 1000 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Centre 59, Mass.

**Chronic Disease Study:**

Medical Officer in Charge, Multiple Screening Evaluation Study, Room 101, Isolation Building, Gallinger Hospital, Washington, D. C.

**Home Care:**

Medical Officer in Charge, Home Care Program, Sixth Floor, Medical Building, Gallinger Hospital, Washington, D. C.

(b) **Communicable Disease Center and Field Stations thereof.** Correspondence with the Center should be addressed to Medical Officer in Charge, Communicable Disease Center, U. S. Public Health Service, 605 Volunteer Building, Atlanta, Ga.: correspondence to the field stations of the Communicable Disease Center should address the Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center Activities:

Amherst, Mass.: Training Center, University of Massachusetts, Marshall Hall Annex.

Berkeley, Calif.: Encephalitis Studies, Hooper Foundation, University of California.  
 Charleston, W. Va.: Polio Investigations, City Health Department.

Columbus, Ga.: Training Center, Columbus-Muscogee County Health Department.

Denver, Colo.: Training Center, University of Colorado Medical School, 4200 East Ninth Avenue.

Helena, Ark.: Malaria Observation Station.  
 Kansas City, Mo.: Midwestern CDC Services, 605 Red Cross Building.

Manning, S. C.: Malaria Observation Station.

Montgomery, Ala.: Virus and Rickettsial Laboratory.

New Orleans, La.: Neo-natal Diarrheal Studies, Charity Hospital.

Newton, Ga.: Malaria Observation Station.

Phoenix, Ariz.: Polio Investigations, City Health Department.

San Francisco, Calif.: Western CDC Laboratory, Fourteenth Avenue and Lake Street.  
 San Juan, P. R.: Malaria Observation Station, P. O. Box 3738.

Savannah, Ga.: Technical Development Services, P. O. Box 769.

Thomasville, Ga.: Diarrheal and Typhus Studies, P. O. Box 270.

Topeka, Kans.: Training Center, 512 Central Building, 700 Kansas Avenue; Polio Investigations, City Health Department.

(c) **Field Stations of the Division of Dental Public Health.** Correspondence with the field stations of the division should be addressed to:

Dental Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health Service, Dental Demonstration Unit:

148 Ransom Avenue NE., Grand Rapids 5, Mich.

54 Earle Street, Woonsocket, R. I.  
 Fourteenth and C Streets, South, Richmond, Ind.

Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health Service:

c/o City Water Works, Britton, S. Dak.  
 c/o City Water Works, Bartlett, Tex.

(d) **Environmental Health Center.** Correspondence should be addressed to: Officer in Charge, Environmental Health Center, 1010-1020 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(e) **Field Station of the Division of Industrial Hygiene.** Correspondence should be addressed to: Officer in Charge, Industrial Hygiene Laboratory, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

(f) **Venereal Disease Laboratories and Medical Centers.** Correspondence should be addressed to:

Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health Service Medical Center, Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

Medical Officer in Charge, Midwestern Medical Center, 3630 Marine Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Medical Officer in Charge, Syphilis Experimental Laboratory, School of Public Health, University of North Carolina, P. O. Box 687, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Director, Venereal Disease Research Laboratory, c/o Communicable Disease Center, Box 185, Chamblis, Ga.

(g) **Drainage Basin Offices; Water Pollution Control Drainage Basin Areas.** Correspondence should be addressed to Officer in Charge:

Basin No.	Basin area name and location of basin office	Geographical extent of basin area
1	New England Drainage Basins, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, 120 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.	Area includes all of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and parts of New York and Vermont.
2	North Atlantic Drainage Basins, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, 42 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.	Area includes all of the States of New Jersey, Delaware and the District of Columbia and parts of New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia.
3	Southeast Drainage Basins, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, John Silvey Building, 114 Marietta St., Atlanta 3, Ga.	Area includes all of the States of South Carolina, Florida, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and parts of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee.
4	Ohio and Tennessee Drainage Basins, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, 1014-20 Broadway, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.	Area includes parts of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.
5	Upper Mississippi and Great Lakes Drainage Basins, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, 69 West Washington St., Chicago 6, Ill.	Area includes all of the State of Wisconsin and parts of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri.
6	Southwest-Lower Mississippi Drainage Basins, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, 215 Commerce St., Little Rock, Ark.	Area includes all of the States of Oklahoma and Arkansas and parts of Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.
7	Missouri Drainage Basin, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, 605 Red Cross Bldg., 417 East 13th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.	Area includes all of the State of Nebraska and parts of the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri.
8	Western Gulf and Colorado Drainage Basins, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, 201 Norman Bldg., Lamar St. and Ross Ave., Dallas 2, Tex.	Area includes all of the State of Arizona and parts of the States of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Louisiana, California, New Mexico, and Texas.
9	California and Great Basin Drainage Basins, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Room 441 Federal Office Bldg., San Francisco 2, Calif.	Area includes all of Hawaii and parts of Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, and Utah.
10	Pacific Northwest Drainage Basins, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Bldg. 24, Swan Island, Portland 18, Oreg.	Area includes all of Alaska, all of the State of Washington and parts of the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming.



(h) *Arctic Health Research Center.* Correspondence should be addressed to:

Medical Officer in Charge, Arctic Health Research Center, U. S. Public Health Service, P. O. Box 960, Anchorage, Alaska.

SEC. 165. *Field organization of the National Institutes of Health.* The field organization includes laboratories or centers which conduct basic research studies in fields of medicine with which the Institutes are concerned. Most of the laboratories or centers are located in universities, hospitals, or other public or private research institutions. Also included are several installations which offer services to people in the community. These are listed below. Inquiries concerning National Institutes of Health field installations should be addressed to the Director, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

Phoenix Mental Health Center, Phoenix College, Phoenix, Arizona.

Prince Georges County Mental Health Clinic, College Park, Maryland.

Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana.

[SEAL] LEONARD A. SCHEELE,  
Surgeon General.

Approved: February 21, 1951.

JOHN L. THURSTON,  
Acting Federal Security  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2698; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:51 a. m.]

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

### Public Housing Administration

#### DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY AND PROGRAMS AND FINAL DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

1. Section II, Central Office Organization and Final Delegations of Authority to Central Office Officials, is amended as follows:

a. Paragraph e 2 (d), 14 F. R. 6185 dated October 12, 1949, is amended, to read as follows:

(d) To accept service of process pursuant to attachment or garnishment proceedings served upon the Public Housing Administration with regard to any debtor-employee of the PHA regardless of his duty station, to execute all necessary and proper documents required in connection therewith, and appear to testify for the PHA when so ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction and upon proper legal notice.

b. Paragraph 7 is added to Section II e, as follows:

7. The Administrative Assistant to the Comptroller is delegated the power set forth in subparagraph (d) of paragraph 2 above.

2. Section III, Field Organization and Final Delegations of Authority, is amended as follows:

a. Subparagraph (m) is added to Section III b 8, as follows:

(m) Effective October 13, 1950, to execute on behalf of the PHA General Depositary Agreements.

b. Section III b, Paragraph 11, 15 F. R. 5059 dated August 5, 1950, is amended, as follows:

11. With respect to Farm Labor Camps and other properties transferred to the PHA from the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the provisions of section 205 of Public Law 475 (81st Congress):

(a) Effective June 19, 1950, to execute on behalf of the PHA extensions of existing Revocable Use Permits, and to execute new Revocable Use Permits to Local Housing Authorities and to present operators.

(b) Effective June 29, 1950:

(1) To execute or approve contracts and contract changes in any amount with respect to the completion, operation, maintenance or repair of such projects, and, with respect to contracts in which the contracting officer is an official subordinate in rank to the Field Office Director, to act as the representative of the head of the department for the purpose of approving such contract changes when the contract documents require the approval of contract changes in excess of \$500 by the head of the department or his duly authorized representative; and to execute documents involving any extensions of the contract completion date which may be approvable under the terms of the contract irrespective of whether extra work is involved.

(2) To consent to the annexation of project property by a political subdivision if necessary to facilitate the extension of adequate public facilities or services, including utilities, to such property.

(3) With respect to contracts in which the contracting officer is an official subordinate in rank to the Field Office Director, to act as representative of the head of the department for the purpose of approving the granting by the contracting officer of the contractor's request for extension of time when the contract permits the waiver by the contracting officer with the approval of the head of the department or his duly authorized representative of the contractor's failure to notify the Government of the causes of delay within the period of time stated in the contract.

(4) With respect to contracts in which the contracting officer is an official subordinate in rank to the Field Office Director, to act as representative of the head of the department for the purpose of approving the adjustment of any claim in connection with changes in the contract where there has not been compliance with the 10-day limitation stipulated in the contract for asserting such claim but where the claim was asserted by the contractor prior to the date of final settlement of the contract.

(5) To execute leases and amendments thereto or extensions of existing leases to Local Housing Authorities and to other local public bodies, or to non-profit organizations for the operation of such projects.

(6) With the exception of maximum income limits for admission and continued occupancy, to approve statements of management policy and management programs and revisions thereof, including five-year estimates of average annual rent.

(7) To approve annual operating budgets and five-year estimates of average annual expense and revisions thereof.

(8) To execute or approve leases for commercial facilities.

(9) To execute contracts for the purchase and rental of equipment and supplies, for the rental of space, and for the purchase of services other than personal services.

(10) To dispose of personal property, including the power to execute Certificates of Release (Standard Form 97) in connection with the disposition of motor vehicles.

(11) To order the publication of advertisements, in accordance with General Accounting Office General Regulation No. 109, Revised.

(c) Effective October 26, 1950, to approve on behalf of the PHA Administration Fund Agreements.

(d) Effective October 26, 1950, to execute contracts for disposal (including financial assistance) to public housing agencies.

(e) Effective November 1, 1950, to approve deficit budgets which are deficits only because of authorized rehabilitation expenses.

c. Section III e, 14 F. R. 1626, dated April 6, 1949, is amended, to read as follows:

e. *Delegations of authority to general housing managers, housing managers and their assistants and management aides:* 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 67 (73d Congress), and Public Law 412 (75th Congress), as to FWA projects only; Public Laws 671, 761, and 849 (76th Congress), Public Laws 9, 73, and 353 (77th Congress), all as amended, and supplemented; Public Law 600 (79th Congress); Public Laws 862 and 901 (80th Congress); and section 205 of Public Law 475 (81st Congress); general housing managers, housing managers and their assistants, and management aides are delegated, in connection with the management and administration of projects, the power:

(a) To execute contracts for supplies and services (other than personal services) necessary in connection with the operation, maintenance, and repair of projects within approved budgets as follows:

(1) In amounts less than \$300 in the open market without advertising for proposals.

(2) In amounts between \$300 and \$2,000 after advertising for proposals. This requirement of advertising for proposals need not be observed when immediate delivery and performance is required by the public exigency or when only one source of supply is available.

(b) To execute and cancel leases and rental contracts for occupancy of the respective projects.

(c) To approve in writing the compromise of rent claims against tenants or former tenants.

(d) To approve the payment of court costs in connection with any claim against tenants or former tenants.

(e) To execute contracts covering the sale of usable personal property, salvage, and scrap.



(f) To order the publication of advertisements, in accordance with General Accounting Regulation No. 109.

(g) To accept service of process pursuant to attachment or garnishment proceedings served upon the Public Housing Administration with regard to any debtor-employee under their supervision, to execute all necessary and proper documents required in connection therewith, and appear to testify for the PHA when so ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction and upon proper legal notice.

d. Paragraph i is added to Section III, as follows:

1. *Delegations of Authority to Field Office Attorneys.* The Field Office Attorney is authorized to accept service of process pursuant to attachment or garnishment proceedings served upon the Public Housing Administration with regard to any debtor-employee employed in his respective Field Office, to execute all necessary and proper documents required in connection therewith, and appear to testify for the PHA when so ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction and upon proper legal notice.

Date approved: February 8, 1951.

[SEAL] JOHN TAYLOR EGAN,  
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2677; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:48 a. m.]

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 25865]

### LIVESTOCK FROM THE WEST TO THE SOUTH APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

FEBRUARY 23, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. E. Kipp, Agent, for carriers parties to Agent D. Q. Marsh's tariff I. C. C. No. 3664 and Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1087.

Commodities involved: Livestock, carloads.

From: Points in western trunk-line territory.

To: Points in southern territory.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh's tariff I. C. C. No. 3664, Supp. 77. C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1087, Supp. 31.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters

involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2692; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:50 a. m.]

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70-2563]

WEST PENN ELECTRIC CO.

### ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION AND PER- MITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 21st day of February A. D. 1951.

The West Penn Electric Company ("West Penn Electric"), a registered holding company having filed with this Commission an application-declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("the act") and certain rules and regulations promulgated thereunder regarding the following transactions:

West Penn Electric proposes to issue 320,000 shares of new common stock without par value. The shares of this common stock are to be offered to the holders of the presently outstanding common stock of the Company for subscription in the ratio of 1 share of additional common stock for each 10 shares of common stock now held, this right to subscribe being evidenced by subscription warrants to be issued on the basis of 1 subscription warrant for each share of common stock presently owned. No fractional shares are to be issued in exchange for warrants. The warrants provide that persons subscribing for stock may direct the subscription agent to purchase additional warrants required to complete a full share subscription or to sell warrants in excess of full share subscriptions. In each case, the purchase or sale may not exceed 9 warrants for any single stockholder. West Penn Electric also proposes to offer to the regular full time employees of the Company, and its majority owned subsidiary companies, a non-transferable privilege to subscribe, at the subscription price, for shares of the new common stock not issued upon the exercise of rights to subscribe. This employee right to purchase is to be limited to a maximum of 150 shares for each employee. Any shares remaining after subscriptions by the stockholders and by employees are to be available to stockholders under an over-subscription privilege of the warrants.

This offering of new common stock is to be underwritten and West Penn Electric proposes to select the purchasers of any unsubscribed stock at competitive bidding pursuant to Rule U-50. At least

42 hours prior to the time for the submission and opening of bids, West Penn Electric will advise the prospective bidders of the subscription price per share for the shares of new common stock which will also be the price per share at which unsubscribed shares will be sold. Prospective bidders are to specify an aggregate amount of compensation to be paid by the Company for their commitments.

West Penn Electric proposes, if it is considered necessary or desirable, to stabilize the price of the common stock of the Company for the purpose of facilitating the offering and distribution of the new common stock. In connection therewith, the Company may, prior to the acceptance of a bid, purchase shares of its common stock, but not in excess of 32,000 shares, on the New York Stock Exchange or otherwise. Such purchases are to be made through brokers with the payment of regular stock exchange commissions. The prospective bidders will be asked to bid not only for the purchase of the unsubscribed stock but also for the purchase of any shares, within the above limitation, acquired by the Company through stabilizing transactions.

Notice of the filing of this application-declaration having been duly given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to the act and the Commission not having received a request for a hearing and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding with respect to this application-declaration that all of the applicable statutory standards are satisfied and that there is no basis for any adverse findings, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said application-declaration be granted and permitted to become effective:

*It is hereby ordered.* Pursuant to said Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, that this application-declaration be, and the same is hereby granted and permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24 and to the following terms and conditions:

(1) That the proposed issuance and sale of the 320,000 shares of new common stock by West Penn Electric shall not be consummated until the results of competitive bidding held with respect thereto have been made a matter of record in this proceeding and a further order shall have been entered by this Commission in the light of the record so completed which order shall contain such further terms and conditions, if any, as may then be deemed appropriate;

(2) That jurisdiction be reserved with respect to the payment of any and all fees and expenses incurred, or to be incurred, in connection with the consummation of the proposed transactions.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBOIS,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2632; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:48 a. m.]



[File No. 70-2555]

## NEW ENGLAND POWER CO.

## SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 20th day of February A. D. 1951.

New England Power Company ("NEPCO"), a subsidiary of New England Electric System, a registered holding company, having filed an application and amendments thereto pursuant to the third sentence of section 6 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and Rule U-50 thereunder with respect to the issue and sale by NEPCO at competitive bidding of \$12,000,000 principal amount of its First Mortgage Bonds, Series D, dated February 1, 1951 and maturing February 1, 1981;

The Commission, by order dated February 12, 1951, having granted said application, including the request of the applicant that for the purposes of this proceeding the ten-day period for the invitation of bids as prescribed by Rule U-50 be shortened to a period of not less than six days, all subject to the condition that the proposed issue and sale not be consummated until the results of competitive bidding and a supplemental order of the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire with respect thereto had been made a matter of record and a further order entered on the basis thereof, and subject to a reservation of jurisdiction with respect to legal, accounting and auditing fees and expenses;

NEPCO having filed an amendment setting forth the action taken in offering said bonds at competitive bidding and stating that on February 19, 1951 the following bids were received:

Bidder	Annual interest rate (percent)	Price to company <sup>1</sup> (percent of principal)	Annual cost to company (percent)
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.	2 7/8	101.66	2.7929
Lehman Bros.	2 7/8	101.4399	2.8037
Blyth & Co., Inc.	2 7/8	101.2899	2.8110
Equitable Securities Corp. and Blair, Rollins & Co., Inc.	2 7/8	101.15	2.8179
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane	2 7/8	100.7271	2.8388
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.	2 7/8	100.7111	2.8396
The First Boston Corp.	2 7/8	100.589	2.8456
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	2 7/8	100.48	2.8510

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of accrued interest from Feb. 1, 1951.

Said amendment further stating that NEPCO has accepted the bid of Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. and that the bonds will be issued to the public at an initial price of 102.129 percent of their principal amount, plus accrued interest, resulting in an underwriting spread of 0.469 percent of the principal amount of the bonds or an aggregate of \$56,280;

The Public Service Commission of New Hampshire having entered a supplemental order authorizing the sale of the bonds on the proposed price and terms;

Said amendment further setting forth the legal, accounting and auditing services rendered and disbursements made, for which requests for compensation or

reimbursement in the following amounts have been received by NEPCO:

Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley	
Counsel for the underwriters, payable by the underwriters	
Fee	\$7,500
Disbursements	750
Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery	
Independent public accountant, payable by NEPCO: Fee	2,000

The Commission having considered the record as supplemented and finding no reason for imposing terms and conditions with respect to the price to be received for said bonds and the interest rate thereon, the redemption prices thereof, or the underwriter's spread, and finding that the fees and expenses specified above are not unreasonable; and it appearing appropriate to the Commission to release the jurisdiction heretofore reserved herein and to grant applicant's request that the order herein become effective upon issuance:

It is ordered, That the jurisdiction reserved in our order of February 12, 1951, herein, be and hereby is released and said application, as amended, be and hereby is granted, effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions of Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DUBOIS,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2683; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:48 a. m.]

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50, 925; 50 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 616; E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Vesting Order 17368]

PHILLIP A. DIETER

In re: Stock owned by Phillip A. Dieter.  
F-28-31223.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Phillip A. Dieter, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. One hundred (100) shares of Preferred capital stock of Great Western System, Ltd., evidenced by a certificate numbered 49, registered in the name of Phillip A. Dieter, and presently in the custody of the Department of State, Division of Protective Services, 512 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, D. C., together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and

b. Ten (10) shares of Common capital stock of Great Western System, Ltd., evidenced by a certificate numbered 64, registered in the name of Phillip A. Dieter, and presently in the custody of the Department of State, Division of Protective Services, 512 Twenty-second Street NW.,

Washington, D. C., together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 13, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL]

PAUL V. MYRON,  
Deputy Director,  
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2653; Filed, Feb. 26, 1951;  
8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17380]

HERMANN AUGUST MEYWALD

Re: Securities owned by personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Hermann August Meywald, also known as Herman August Meywald Erben and as H. Meywald, deceased. F-28-31215.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Herman August Meywald, also known as Herman August Meywald Erben and H. Meywald, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Two hundred sixty-three (263) shares of \$25.00 par value capital stock of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Indiana, evidenced by certificate numbered 39970 for one hundred (100) shares, certificate numbered 39971 for one hundred (100) shares and certificate numbered 042520 for 63 shares, registered in the name of



H. Meywald, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and

b. Seven (7) shares of \$25.00 par value capital stock of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, evidenced by certificate numbered CC708554 for two (2) shares, certificate numbered 3C222348 for two (2) shares and certificate numbered 3C330361 for three (3) shares, registered in the name of H. Meywald, presently in the custody of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Hermann August Meywald, also known as Herman August Meywald Erben and as H. Meywald, deceased, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Hermann August Meywald, also known as Herman August Meywald Erben and as H. Meywald, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 13, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,  
Deputy Director,  
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2655; Filed, Feb. 26, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17330]

META PETERSEN

In re: Estate of Meta Petersen, deceased. File No. D-28-9317; E. T. sec. 12304.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Lina Meta Elsa Hundertmark, Willi Petersen, and Klaus Petersen, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next-of-kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Heinrich Petersen, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof in and to the Estate of Meta Petersen, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That such property is in the process of administration by Francis J. Mulligan, Public Administrator for New York County, New York, as administrator, acting under the judicial supervision of the Surrogate's Court, New York County, New York;

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof and the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next-of-kin, legatees, and distributees, names unknown, of Heinrich Petersen, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 12, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2712; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17357]

MARY VAN DER STUCKEN

In re: Estate of Mary van der Stucken, deceased. File No. F-28-18710; E. T. sec. 12107.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Mrs. Isa Bobrik, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof, in and to the estate of Mary van der Stucken, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by Margarete V. Lundin, as Administratrix, C. T. A., D. B. N., acting under the judicial supervision of the Probate Court, Essex County, Massachusetts;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 13, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,  
Deputy Director,  
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2713; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17362]

KAKUJI TOKUNAGA

In re: Rights of Kakuji Tokunaga under insurance contracts. File Numbers F-39-110-H-1 and H-2.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Kakuji Tokunaga, whose last known address is Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under contracts of insurance evidenced by policies numbered 8554413 and 7870331 issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Kakuji Tokunaga, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evi-



dence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 13, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL]

PAUL V. MYRON,  
Deputy Director,  
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2714; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17364]

ANNA WASHEIM

In re: Rights of Anna Washeim under insurance contract. File No. F-28-24665-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Anna Washeim, who on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, and on or since December 11, 1941, has been a resident of Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by policy No. 8 822 61 M, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Anna Washeim, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that the said Anna Washeim be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate

consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 13, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL]

PAUL V. MYRON,  
Deputy Director,  
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2715; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17386]

ROSETTA OBERWALDER ET AL.

In re: Rights of Rosetta Oberwalder et al. under contract of insurance. F-28-30458-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Rosetta Oberwalder, Ingrid Lori Oberwalder and Mariachristina Oberwalder, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 204721, issued by the West Coast Life Insurance Company, San Francisco, California, to Albert Oberwalder, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds, is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Rosetta Oberwalder or Ingrid Lori Oberwalder and Mariachristina Oberwalder, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 15, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL]

HAROLD I. BAYNTON,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2718; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17396]

ANTONIE (TONI) BARTHOLDT ET AL.

In re: Rights of Antonie (Toni) Bartholdt et al. under contracts of insurance. Files F-28-24730-H-1; H-2, H-3.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Antonie (Toni) Bartholdt and Hans W. Bartholdt, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under contracts of insurance evidenced by Policies No. 4,879,763, No. 4,889,367 and No. 5,205,730, issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, New Jersey, to Hans W. Bartholdt, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 16, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL]

HAROLD I. BAYNTON,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2719; Filed, Feb. 27, 1951;  
8:55 a. m.]